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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 9-5 (48-42). Tomorrow 10-6 (50-43). Yesterday's temp. 14-7 (57-45). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 11-5 (52-41). Tomorrow cloudy with sunshine. Yesterday's temp. 13-10 (54-50). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 20-8 (68-46). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 19-16 (67-61). Yesterday's temp. 22-11 (71-52).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 12 S | Lebanon | £1.25 |
| Belgium | 50 B.Fr. | Luxembourg | 20 L.Fr. |
| Denmark | 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco | 2.50 Dr. |
| Eire | 16 P | Netherlands | 1.50 Flor. |
| Finland | 3.30 F.M. | Nigeria | 50 K. |
| France | 2.50 F | Norway | 3 N.Kr. |
| Germany | 1.50 D.M. | Portugal | 12 Esc. |
| Great Britain | 15 P | Spain | 30 Ptas. |
| Greece | 18 Drs. | Sweden | 2.50 S.Kr. |
| India | Rs. 6 | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Iran | 33 Rials | Turkey | T.£3 |
| Italy | 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) | $0.35 |
| Israel | 1.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia | 9 D. |

United Press International.

Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo responds to crowd during Saturday rally in Oporto.

### Premier Says Threat Remains

## *Military Alert Is Ended in Portugal*

By Alvin Shuster

LISBON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Portugal called off yesterday the nationwide military alert ordered Friday although its Premier warned that the possibility of a civil war remained.

Premier José Pinheiro de Azevedo told reporters after a speech in the northern city of Oporto that he would make every effort to unite the Portuguese in hopes of averting violence. He appealed for "unity and vigilance" in his address before tens of thousands in a city square.

Before he arrived in Portugal's second largest city, an explosion partially destroyed the main Communist printing press in the city center. The company that owned the press, Inova, printed most of the Communist party's propaganda in the north.

**Scattered Roadblocks**

But the country generally remained calm and the internal security command, known as Copcon, announced the end of the alert about 30 hours after it started. The official reason for the alert, which included scattered roadblocks and searches of automobiles, was fear of sabotage and "armed actions by extreme rightist groups."

The alert, which left most Portuguese bewildered, was denounced in a statement yesterday by the Socialist party, the largest in the country. It said that "everybody knows that there is no possible danger at this time of an organized military coup from the right."

For its part, the Socialist party is more worried about the continuing agitation of the Communist party and other leftist groups in their efforts to undermine the present coalition government. The Communists hold a seat in the Cabinet and are pushing for the ouster of centrist members.

**'Great Alarm'**

The Socialists referred to recent demonstrations sponsored by the Communists in anti-government protests and said such actions stirred "great alarm" in the country.

The huge turnout in Oporto for the Premier represented the results of work by the Socialists, the centrist Popular Democrats and the rightist Center Democrats, all of whom joined in appeals for a strong show of support for the government. The crowd, estimated at up to 100,000, chanted, "The sixth government *is* the only government."

In his formal speech, heard on radio across the country, Adm. Azevedo urged the Portuguese to "re-establish tolerance and brotherhood, without which we will never be able to construct socialism, the great and marvelous task of our revolution." He referred to Portugal's "difficult and glorious moment."

He made no reference, however, to the alert, which was announced by Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the Copcon commander, after six small explosions in Lisbon. But he did say "yes" to a newsman's question about whether the prospect of civil war remained alive.

### *He Starts 10-Day U.S. Trip*

## Russia Calls Sadat Betrayer Of Moscow-Cairo Alliance

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (WP).—On the eve of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's arrival in Washington, the Soviet Union yesterday assailed his policies and portrayed him as the betrayer of Moscow's long-time alliance with Cairo.

The attack, which covered more than a half-page in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, was signed "Observer," the Kremlin's most authoritative signature. It was by far the fullest expression of Soviet anger at Mr. Sadat since the Israeli-Egyptian agreement last month on a second troop-disengagement in the Sinai Desert.

Although the article avoided insulting Mr. Sadat directly, statements clearly reflecting his views were described by Pravda as "impudent distortions" which "unfortunately those in Egypt *who define policy do not rebuff.*"

**'Conscience, Honor'**

Recounting in detail Soviet assistance to Egypt over the years, Pravda said: "How can one deny these irrefutable facts without trampling on the notions of conscience and honor?"

While Mr. Sadat has denounced the Soviet Union on a number of occasions recently for disrupting Arab unity with its criticism of the Sinai accord and for failing to supply Egypt with needed military equipment, Moscow has kept relatively quiet. High-ranking Russians have even gone out of their way to display friendliness to Egyptian diplomats here, according to Arab sources.

Yesterday's attack, however, seemed to raise the Kremlin's public resentment over Mr. Sadat's actions to a significantly high level.

Reviving past assertions that the U.S.-negotiated Israeli-Egyptian pact is a setback to hopes for an overall Middle East settlement, Pravda said that "attempts to cast aspersions on Soviet policy. . . only reveal lack of good faith on the part of those making such attempts."

On military supplies, the article took an even sharper line, perhaps reflecting Kremlin alarm over Mr. Sadat's reported plans to seek large amounts of U.S. military equipment in his talks with President Ford.

For nearly 20 years, Pravda argued, Moscow has been pump-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

AP.

Anwar Sadat at talks with Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

## All Areas Of Beirut Engulfed In Fighting

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Moslem and Christian militias battled throughout Beirut today, trading rocket, mortar and machine-gun fire.

Police sources said at least 25 persons were killed and 75 wounded today, raising the total in six weeks of civil strife in the capital to more than 750 dead and 1,800 wounded.

Spokesman for both sides said they had agreed to a cease-fire to go into effect at 6:30 p.m. Heavy fighting still raged in the capital nearly an hour later but began to taper off in most areas by 3 p.m.

Scattered battles and explosions still continued in some areas, however, and each side warned it would not abide by the truce if the other side continued to violate it.

In residential outskirts of Beirut, rockets and mortar shells landed every few minutes for most of the day.

In the bomb-shattered center city area and in the eastern suburbs, where the rival militias have their strongholds, the fighting had been fierce as gunmen battled from block to block with machine guns, recoilless rifles and rocket-propelled grenades.

Among those wounded were Chicago Tribune correspondent Philip Caputo.

Mr. Caputo, hospitalized with bullet wounds in the back and both legs, said he was shot from behind by Moslem gunmen who had let him pass their checkpoint a block from the Hamra Street shopping area.

He said the gunmen waved him through and then opened fire when he was about 30 yards past them. He managed to crawl around the corner and an armored car picked him up.

Scores of persons, including Jonathan Randal of The Washington Post and Michael Rass of UPI, were seized by bands of armed men roaming the streets and breaking into buildings. But most were later released unharmed, including the two newsmen.

There was still no word on the fate of two U.S. Embassy officials kidnapped by gunmen in a mixed Moslem and Palestinian area of Beirut Wednesday.

Almost no area of the city was spared today. Central Beirut was ablaze and fire engines were prevented from reaching the area by sniper fire.

Beirut outskirts were crowded with refugees fleeing from the central areas but they fared little better as the fierce block-to-block fighting spread to the previously untouched seaside area.

Residents huddled in cellars and in other cover as rockets came thudding in and tracer bullets crisscrossed the sky.

The seaside area fighting appeared to be part of an offensive by Moslem and Nasserite groups intent on destroying the area's predominantly Christian-owned shops. Each side has already smashed most of the other's property in central Beirut. The losses to the Lebanese economy have been estimated at nearly $2 billion since April.

The British, Indian and U.S. Embassies advised their nationals to leave Beirut if they have no "urgent" reason to remain. U.S. officials were scheduled to meet tomorrow morning to discuss further plans.

A number of Arab countries already have evacuated their nationals and the U.S. Embassy has announced it will close 12 of its regional offices.

Parliament was scheduled to meet tomorrow.

United Press International.

Spaniards gather around a transistor radio outside the Pardo Palace to hear medical reports on Gen. Franco.

### Rocks Smooth, Not Rugged

## *2d Soviet Craft on Venus, Records Different Terrain*

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Union yesterday landed a second spacecraft on the surface of Venus, and the craft sent back to earth photographs showing a terrain far different from the rugged, rock-strewn landing site of the first craft.

The unmanned landing craft, Venus-10, touched down 1,375 miles from the automated spacecraft Venus-9, which landed Wednesday, according to an official announcement distributed by the Soviet news agency Tass.

A satellite—which had separated from the Venus-10 landing craft—was put into orbit around Venus, following the same pattern set by the Venus-9. The orbiting satellite sent data on the planet's atmosphere, soil characteristics and weather conditions to the landing craft, which then relayed the data to earth.

When the Venus-10 capsule landed yesterday, it photographed a surface far different from that of Venus-9.

**Lava or Debris**

The Venus-10 pictures showed what Soviet scientists described as an old mountain formation with smooth, rounded rocks that looked like huge pancakes. Between them were sections of cooled lava or debris of weathered rock, according to Tass.

[Soviet scientists today received a series of photographs of about 850 miles of cloud cover around Venus, transmitted by the two space stations orbiting the planet, Tass said, according to Reuters.

[A scientist on the project told Tass that today's pictures of the cloud cover indicated that there were powerful circulating streams in the Venusian atmosphere, a tentative observation first made by a U.S. Mariner craft in 1973, Reuters reported.]

Other conditions recorded at the Venus-10 landing area, however, were similar to the previous site. The temperature was 869 degrees Farenheit, compared with 905 recorded by Venus-9, and the atmospheric pressure was 92 times that of the earth at sea level, compared with 90 at the Venus-9 landing site.

Examining man's first photographs from the surface of another planet, radioed back by the Venus-9 last Wednesday, Soviet scientists have been fascinated by the rocks and boulders, which appear relatively young in a geological sense.

A leading Soviet geologist, Alexander Badilevsky of Moscow's Institute of Geochemistry, said that the sharp, angular edges of flat surfaces of some of the rocks "testifies to recent catastrophic processes like volcanic eruptions or earthquakes—we should say Venusquakes—which took place recently. Venus, apparently, is internally active."

## Saigon Clears Repatriation of 1,500 on Vessel

HONG KONG, Oct. 26 (AP).—South Vietnam announced yesterday that it will accept the 1,500 Vietnamese refugees who are traveling from Guam aboard the Thuong Tin I, a Hanoi broadcast reported.

Saigon had denounced the U.S. decision to let the refugees depart without clearing the repatriation with South Vietnam as a violation of South Vietnam's sovereignty.

Yesterday's broadcast said: "While South Vietnam strongly condemned the U.S. government for imposing the repatriation of nearly 1,500 Vietnamese . . . it will allow the SS Thuong Tin to return to South Vietnam this time only." The former South Vietnamese merchant vessel left Agana, Guam, Oct. 16.

## Franco Worsens; Prince, Officials Called to Palace

*From Wire Dispatches*

MADRID, Oct. 26.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's condition worsened late tonight and doctors said he was in a critical state.

A medical bulletin reported his heart was experiencing "important rhythmic upsets with marked accentuation of the congestive cardiac insufficency" of the last two days.

He also suffered a secondary gastric hemorrhage, the bulletin said, but this appeared to be of minor consideration compared to the deterioration of his heart. "The situation is considered critical," the bulletin said.

A cardiac insufficiency is essentially a circulatory problem affecting the supply of blood to the heart.

Immediately after the medical bulletin was issued, Prince Juan Carlos, who is Gen. Franco's designated heir, and top government officials were hastily summoned to the general's Pardo Palace.

Earlier in the day, Gen. Franco, 82, clung to life and at one point even showed some improvement in his weeklong fight against heart failure.

Medical bulletins had stressed that the condition of the chief of state remained critical. Early this morning, his doctors reported that Gen. Franco had spent a quiet night and that his condition was stationary. At 1:30 p.m., the doctors said that there had been no acute attacks of coronary insufficiency and that the signs of such insufficiency had partly eased.

At a mass yesterday in the palace, his home on the outskirts of Madrid, Gen. Franco received communion and the sacrament of the sick, which formerly was known as the last rites. He was said to have been conscious throughout the service.

A sudden turn for the worse in the general's illness was announced Friday night. Yesterday morning, his team of 10 physicians declared that at 10 p.m. he had experienced abdominal swelling, which they said was resolved with "the habitual medication." The general has for some time suffered from Parkinson's disease—a chronic, progressive nervous affliction marked by trembling—and the swelling was ascribed to *the medication used to treat it.*

It was generally agreed today that an irreversible situation had developed and that, even if Gen. Franco lived, he would have to bow out as chief of state—a post he has held for 36 years—and power would be passed to Prince Juan Carlos, whom he designated in 1969 as his successor.

Almost every important figure of the Spanish regime visited the Pardo Palace today while hundreds of ordinary citizens gathered outside its gates, some holding rosaries.

Prince Juan Carlos, 37, was visited in the afternoon by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro but there was no indication of what they discussed.

Officials have denied any suggestion that a power vacuum has developed.

While the chief of state lay ill and prospects for the regime he founded in the Civil War became murky, the police continued to hunt down some of its most violent enemies.

In Bilbao, four suspected Basque nationalists were seized.

In Barcelona the police arrested 15 persons as members of the urban guerrilla group called the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front, described as a Communist terrorist group.

The front, together with ETA, the Basque nationalist group, is accused of a series of killings of policemen and Civil Guards.

## *Annexation Is Opposed at Sahara Rally*

### 6,000 in Colony Assail Morocco, Mauritania

EL AIUN, Spanish Sahara, Oct. 26 (AP).—An estimated 6,000 Saharans carrying flags of the Polisario Front today staged a peaceful demonstration against Moroccan and Mauritanian sovereignty claims over the Spanish Sahara.

The demonstrators, including scores of women and children, shouted "Down with Morocco and Mauritania" and "We reject any sort of annexation."

No disorders were reported.

The demonstration was held as unconfirmed reports said that Spain and Morocco might have reached an agreement on the future of the mineral-rich territory, which has been under Spanish rule since 1884.

**Moroccan Leaves Madrid**

Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki returned to Marrakesh from Madrid yesterday after talks with top Spanish government officials. The Spanish government has remained silent on the reports of an agreement.

Mr. Laraki told Spanish newsmen before returning home that he was in a position to say "we are well on the right way" toward a solution of the dispute.

The Spanish government, meanwhile, announced a projected law for decolonization of the Sahara and transfer of its sovereignty, without specifying to which nation.

The government urged parliament to act on the bill within seven days.

The Polisario Front, which would take a leading political role in an independent Sahara, has said it will fight "to the death if necessary" to prevent a "march of conquest" by 350,000 unarmed Moroccans.

The Spanish government reportedly is eager to get rid of the Sahara problem as soon as feasible in the face of imminent political changes in Spain as a result of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's grave condition.

"The fewer problems we have at the present stage the better," a Spanish official said.

Sources here feared trouble between the Polisario Front and Spain's armed forces if a transfer-of-sovereignty agreement with Morocco was reached and Spain dropped a pledge to defend the Sahara from outside attacks.

**Waldheim Meets Hassan**

MARRAKESH, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim conferred with King Hassan II of Morocco today at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## *Code of Conduct Drafted for Multinational Firms*

### U.S. Finds OECD Document Is Weak on Bribery Issue

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 26 (NYT).—A working party of government officials from 24 Western industrial nations has drafted a code of conduct for multinational companies that calls on them to publish more information about themselves and avoid practices that would concentrate their economic power.

But the provisional guidelines agreed to by a committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are equivocal about the subject of bribery.

Companies are told that they should, "within the framework of laws and regulations of the host country, observe the best standards set by relevant local customs and practices with regard to rendering gifts and other benefits to public servants."

U.S. officials said they would have liked a stronger statement but recognized that the problem went beyond multinational enterprises to include the laws, regulations and their enforcement by the OECD member governments.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Paul Boeker served notice that Washington intended to pursue the bribery topic in OECD discussions on more vigorous enforcement of anti-corruption laws.

"We will review what the national laws are and see if they have relevance and are being uniformly enforced," he said in a telephonic interview.

The United States had insisted that some language about corporate gift-giving be included in the code of good conduct for multinational companies, which had been in various stages of negotiation since January.

Pressure to get the subject before international forums has been building up in Congress in the wake of disclosures of bribery by several U.S. corporations, including Lockheed Aircraft Corp., the Northrop Aircraft Co. and Ashland Oil Co.

U.S. company officials have argued that they engaged in the practice because their foreign competition did so.

The preliminary draft of the code of conduct now goes back to the OECD governments for further study and is also to be reviewed by trade unions and business and industry advisory committees of the OECD.

**Meeting in Spring**

Officials said that it may not be until May, during a ministerial meeting of the OECD in Paris, before a final text is adopted.

Adherence to the code is voluntary but officials stressed that it would not be completely without teeth, for companies that departed radically from the guidelines would probably find it more difficult to do business.

The exercise is aimed at countering the idea that multinational companies are out of control. By showing that the companies are subject to certain guidelines, the backers of the code hope to improve the climate for international private investment and demonstrate that multinational companies do not have to be controlled by national legislation.

The code says that multinationals have an important part to play in the economies of member countries by "contributing to the efficient utilization of capital, technological and human resources."

But it also points out that while they fulfill an important role in promoting economic and social welfare, they "also may lead to an undesirable concentration of economic power and to conflicts with national policy objectives."

The multinationals are called on to publish their financial accounts "at least annually" and "other pertinent information relating their operations as a whole." Most already do this.

An alternative text that does not have full approval of OECD members would require multinational companies to publish "relevant shareholding and contractual links," their financial results by country of operation, their sales in various lines of business, their capital investment by country, the source and use of their funds, the total number of employees, their remuneration by country, research and development expenditures and policies followed with respect to prices, loans and accounting.

The above list goes well beyond what most foreign multinational companies report. It even exceeds what U.S. companies, with the toughest disclosure requirements, now show.

The list was proposed, a highly qualified source said, by the Dutch government under Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl.

In the present draft, companies are also called on to:

- "Take into consideration the established objectives of the countries in which they operate" in managing financial and commercial operations.
- Refrain from actions that would adversely affect competition.
- End any discrimination on the basis of sex, age, religion, color, ethnic origin or political activities.

United Press International.

King Hassan II waves to crowd as he rides with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

*Amin Joins in Appeal*

# OAU Unit Asks Angola Truce And Regime of National Unity

KAMPALA, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A special commission of the Organization of African Unity yesterday called for a cease-fire in Angola by Saturday and the formation of a government of national unity in the territory.

The special nine-nation commission, which visited Angola recently on a fact-finding mission, released its report less than three weeks before Angola is scheduled to receive independence from Portugal. The commission submitted the report to Ugandan President Idi Amin, the OAU's current chairman.

Marshal Amin, in a separate statement, demanded that the country's three warring liberation movements stop fighting by Saturday and invited nine African leaders to an emergency meeting in Kampala the same day to seek a political solution to the Angolan problem.

The special commission held its final meeting in Kampala Friday.

The commission condemned South Africa for allegedly sending mercenaries to fight in Angola; appealed to Portugal to withdraw its troops from Angola before the Nov. 11 independence date; said the OAU should take steps to prevent the conflict from becoming "internationalized" and appealed to all states—a reference particularly to China and Russia—not to interfere in the Angolan situation.

**Invasion Force Reported**

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) said its troops have been driven out of the Angolan city of Sa da Bandeira by an international invasion force that included South Africans.

Two MPLA officials told a press conference that the Huila provincial capital, about 155 miles from South-West Africa (Namibia), was captured Thursday.

They said the march on the city was made by an "international brigade of fascists" led by a rightist group called the Portuguese Liberation Army.

But they added that a further attempt by South African, Belgian, Brazilian and Zaire troops to march into the Portuguese enclave of Cabinda, north of here, had been thwarted.

Maj. Juju, in charge of the MPLA's military wing, said the troops of two other Angolan liberation forces—the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)—were involved in the operation against Sa da Bandeira.

Miguel Rui Monteiro, the MPLA's information chief, said MPLA forces had been withdrawn from Sa da Bandeira after fierce fighting against joint FNLA-UNITA units.

Independent sources said that FNLA forces, which have threatened to march on MPLA-held Luanda before Angolan independence from Portugal, set for Nov. 11, had been driven out of Caxito, 37 miles northeast of here.

# Sadat Target Of Pravda

(Continued from Page 1)

ing military aid into Egypt and continued doing so after the October, 1973, war. "One has to stoop to utter shamlessness," the article said, "to declare, as some are doing now, that Egypt received only 'several bagfuls of spares' from the Soviet Union."

A year ago, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev was preparing for a trip to Cairo. The meeting never took place, partly because of differences on the issue of arms supplies.

**Stopover in France**

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Mr. Sadat said after talks today with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France that they shared views on the situation in the Middle East.

**Arrives in U.S.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—President Sadat arrived in Williamsburg, Va., today to begin a 10-day U.S. visit dedicated to strengthening Egyptian ties with this country. He underscored his shift from East to West with a new attack on the Soviet Union for fomenting divisions in the Arab world.

In a televised interview taped before he left Cairo, Mr. Sadat blamed Moscow for Syria's much publicized split with Egypt over the new Sinai agreement. "There is a hobby for the Soviet Union to try and make contradictions between the regimes in the Arab world," he said in the interview, which was shown in the United States today on ABC's "Issues and Answers" program.

He also complained again that the Soviet Union has failed to resupply Egypt following its losses in the October, 1973, war.

During a two-day stay in Washington beginning tomorrow, Mr. Sadat will meet with President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and World Bank president Robert McNamara. He will be the guest of honor at a White House dinner. The Egyptian President then will go to New York to address the UN General Assembly.

In his TV interview, Mr. Sadat said that at the UN he will put forward a new proposal on how to deal with the Palestinian issue in the context of a Middle East settlement.

From New York, Mr. Sadat is scheduled to go to Chicago, Houston and Jacksonville, Fla., where Mr. Ford is to see him again. Then the Egyptian will return to Washington, where he will address a joint session of Congress on Nov. 5.

Associated Press.

A Moroccan marcher on the way to the Spanish Sahara takes a swig near Agadir.

*Incidents Termed 'Minor'*

# UN Forces' Chief in Mideast Plays Down Tension on Golan

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The commander of the United Nations forces in the Middle East said in an interview broadcast yesterday that there is no noticeable tension on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. He termed recent shooting incidents there as being of "minor significance."

The commander, Lt. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland, said Israel and Syria lodged two or three complaints with UN forces in the last 11 days because of violations of the troop-disengagement agreement in effect since May of last year.

"I would not like to exaggerate reports on some incidents," he said in an interview with the state-run radio, conducted on Friday. "I think they have been of minor significance and there is no noticeable tension in the area."

Israeli soldiers shot and killed two Syrian shepherds who infiltrated the cease-fire line into Israeli-held territory Oct. 14. Four days later, Syrian soldiers fired on an Israeli patro without causing casualties and Syrian planes twice penetrated Israeli-held airspace over the Golan Heights, the military command said.

Government officials said Thursday that Syria had declared a limited alert along the Golan front but they did not define what they meant since two armies facing each other on the rugged heights are always on alert.

The incidents occurred as the Nov. 30 deadline approached for the renewal of the mandate of the UN force guarding the Golan cease-fire line, as Israel and Egypt began implementation of their second-stage disengagement pact and as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat prepared to visit the United States.

**North Koreans Shot Down**

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (AP).—Israeli planes shot down two Egyptian aircraft flown by North Korean pilots during the 1973 Yom Kippur war, the Israeli Air Force commander disclosed yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Binyamin Peled, who commanded the Israeli Air Force during the war, said that although the North Koreans had tried to avoid clashes with Israeli planes, two Egyptian aircraft piloted by them had been shot down in dogfights.

Speaking to an audience in northern Israel, Gen. Peled said that North Korean pilots, who had been stationed in Egypt during the war, had recently returned home.

# Sakharov's Prize Condemned by 72 Soviet Scientists

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Seventy-two members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences yesterday condemned the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to dissident academician Andrei Sakharov as a "sacrilege" against the ideals of humanism, peace and international friendship.

In a statement published in the government newspaper Izvestia, the signatories said: "The Soviet scientists believe that the award ... is unseemly and provocative in nature, is a sacrilege to lofty ideals of humanism, peace, justice and friendship among peoples of all countries."

The signatories represented less than one-third of the academy's 242 members but included acting president Vladimir Kotelnikov and former president Mstislav Keldysh. A joint winner of this year's Nobel Economics Prize, Leonid Kantorovich, a full member of the academy, was not among the signers.

# 6,000 Rally In Sahara

(Continued from Page 1)

the start of a diplomatic mission designed to resolve Morocco's dispute with Spain over the Sahara.

"The situation is certainly very serious," Mr. Waldheim said before meeting the King, who has called for the march by Moroccan civilians into the Spanish Sahara.

Plans for the march, expected early next month, prompted the UN Security Council to send Mr. Waldheim on his mission. He said his aim was to "avoid a deterioration of the situation and contribute to a solution of the problem."

Mr. Waldheim left tonight for Nouakchott to confer with Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah. He will go to Algiers for talks with President Houari Boumedienne tomorrow before going on to Madrid.

# Israel Reports Intruders Routed

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Israeli troops drove off an invading band of guerrillas from Jordan Friday night, the military command said today. No casualties were mentioned.

The intruders left behind a 60-mm mortar and a number of mortar shells and explosives, a command said.

The clash occurred about 100 yards inside Israeli territory, about 800 yards from the agricultural settlement of Neot Hakokar, 11 miles south of the Dead Sea, the spokesman said.

*Saint Sofia Is Occupied*

# Students in Istanbul Protest Slaying of 2 Ambassadors

*From Wire Dispatches*

ISTANBUL, Oct. 26.—Thousands of students yesterday occupied Saint Sofia here to protest the killing of two Turkish ambassadors last week.

The demonstration at Saint Sofia—a symbol of Greek Orthodoxy—coincided with the return to Ankara of the body of one of the murdered ambassadors, Danis Tunaligil, who was shot in his Vienna embassy office on Wednesday.

That slaying and the killing in Paris Friday, of Ismail Erez, the Turkish ambassador to France—whose body was returned to Ankara today—are being described by officials in Ankara as part of a systematic campaign of terrorism against Turkey's diplomatic corps.

The Greek Orthodox patriarch and Armenian archbishop in Istanbul yesterday condemned the murders as bloodthirsty and inhuman acts.

**Turkish Speculation**

It is still not known who killed the two ambassadors but speculation in Turkey, fanned by newspaper headlines, has centered on the theory that a pro-Greek group was responsible.

The Turkish government appealed to the nation yesterday to remain calm.

"We are confident that our citizens will remain vigilant against irresponsible provocations," said a government communiqué, issued after a three-hour emergency Cabinet meeting. "The government recommends complete calm to the nation."

Police guards around the Austrian, French and Greek Embassies in Ankara were reinforced "to guard against possible retaliation," Interior Ministry officials said. In Istanbul, police also guarded the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate and the office of the Armenian archbishop.

**Banners Brandished**

Witnesses at Saint Sofia, a sixth-century structure once regarded as the greatest church in Christendom, said the student protesters there yesterday hoisted a Turkish flag inside the building and brandished anti-Greek slogans on banners outside.

The witnesses said a religious leader read sections of the Koran and prayers were also recited.

The demonstrators later evacuated the building, which was not damaged. No arrests were reported.

The building was converted into a mosque after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, but it was deconsecrated in 1935.

In Paris, police questioned Armenian exiles yesterday. A self-styled group of Armenian "avengers" claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr. Erez and his chauffeur.

Police throughout Europe tightened security around Turkish missions. Apparently, the two attacks were timed to precede observances of the 52d anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic on Oct. 29, 1923.

Investigators focused their attention largely on Armenian exile circles because the majority of anonymous claims for the two slayings came from persons claiming to speak for the fiercely anti-Turkish Armenian exiles, police said.

An organization identifying itself as the Commandos of Avengers of the Armenian Genocide said in Paris that it had organized the slaying of Mr. Erez.

**Not Forgotten**

In an English-language tract, the organization said the attack was carried out to remind the world that the 2 1/2 million Armenians scattered abroad have not forgotten the massacre of their kinsmen by the Turks in 1915.

The police did not rule out the possibility the attackers were Greek-Cypriots or even members of Turkey's own clandestine factions, police said.

In a series of pre-dawn raids, 50 detectives searched the homes of 20 Armenian families in the Paris area. An interrogation and the search, however, failed to supply any evidence or weapons, police said. All 14 Armenians detained were released later in the day, police said.

**Fears on Cyprus**

NICOSIA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Fears rose here today that last week's assassinations of the two Turkish ambassadors could increase tension on this divided island.

Greek-Cypriot newspapers have reported that the Cyprus National Guard has been put on alert. Diplomats believe troops in the Turkish-occupied zone are also on alert.

Yesterday, Turkish-Cypriot authorities closed the Nicosia checkpoint, the sole link between the two parts of the island, to all but UN and diplomatic traffic.

The Turkish-Cypriot radio station last night broadcast a commentary in Greek on the killings, assuming that the killers are either Greek or Armenian.

"Whoever you are—whether Greeks or Armenians—beware, our hatred will pursue you," the radio said. "You will see what will follow once we know who the murderers are and what their nationality is."

NYT.

# Baltic Canal Is Enlarged By Russians

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has enlarged a canal linking the Baltic and White Seas, thereby increasing the flexibility of its two fleets in Northern Europe, NATO sources have disclosed.

Ships of the Northern Fleet, the Soviet Union's largest, can now use the canal to reinforce the Baltic fleet without surveillance from the NATO installations in Norway's North Cape or its ships and aircraft operating from the Spitsbergen-North Cape area in the Barents Sea, according to the sources.

Surface ships and submarines will be able to move from the Northern Fleet's operational base near Murmansk to the Baltic fleet's repair facility in the Leningrad area without making the long trip around Scandinavia.

U.S. sources stressed that the modernized canal would also play a more important role in the Soviet economy, with increased amounts of timber and ore moving southward and food and manufactured goods going north. The canal handles northern iron ore for the Soviet steel industry and apatite, a phosphatic mineral for fertilizer production.

**Defense Complicated**

The analysts said naval use of the canal could complicate the defense of the western Baltic by NATO forces in the event of war. This defense rests on West German and Danish forces with the anticipated support of British and Norwegian squadrons.

A highly qualified U.S. naval source, who wished to remain anonymous, called the canal "very important," likening it to the Kiel Canal in Germany. The Kiel Canal, completed in 1895 and enlarged on the eve of World War I, enabled the German Navy to shift fleet units between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea without having to pass through the Danish Straits.

NATO sources regard the enlargement of the Soviet canal as a major engineering job. They calculate that the route can now be used by surface ships and submarines of up to 5,200 tons. This would mean that a new class of cruisers, designated Kresta by NATO, would be able to make the trip.

Submarines of the two large ballistic-missile classes would also be able to use the canal, sources believed. However, smaller ballistic-missile boats would be able to pass.

The assumption at NATO headquarters is that all the destroyers of the Northern Fleet will be able to use the canal. These include several classes of guided-missile vessels.

The Northern Fleet includes major surface ships and 170 submarines, 90 of them nuclear powered.

**China Sees War Step**

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP).—China claimed yesterday that the enlargement of the Soviet canal was another major step by Moscow in its preparation for war.

*As Sultan Tries to Stamp Out Revolt*

# Oman Rebels Say Foes Suffer Big Losses

ADEN, Southern Yemen, Oct. 26 (AP).—The western province of the small Persian Gulf sultanate of Oman is being turned into a little-publicized battlefield by Marxist Omani rebels opposed by the sultan's troops with British advisers and Iranian Army units.

The fighting zone in the 100,000-square-kilometer mountainous area of Dhofar Province is bordered on the west by Southern Yemen, on the north by Saudi Arabia and on the south by the Arabian Sea. It has an estimated population of 160,000 Arab Moslems.

Sporadic warfare has been going on for years but has recently been stepped up because of the Omani government's declared intention of finishing off the costly guerrilla conflict by the end of the year.

Omani loyalist forces, backed by British advisers and Iranian and Jordanian troops who arrived last year to help the sultan crush the rebels, have launched heavy air, land and sea attacks on guerrilla hideouts, the rebels say.

**'Heavy Losses'**

But the rebels "are inflicting heavy losses in men and material on the Iranian and Jordanian troops and the British advisers," Mohammed bin Abdulla, a rebel leader, said in an interview.

Oman has traditional ties with Britain, which maintains a small air base in Dhofar and supplies some officers for the sultan's army.

Mr. bin Abdulla, of the Front for the Liberation of Oman, claimed that the Marxist-led rebels shot down and captured an Iranian pilot he identified as Lt. Parvez Ali Awzar, 28.

The spokesman also said that the rebels shot down seven low-flying enemy planes in recent fighting.

Iran has stationed U.S.-made F-5 jet fighters in Dhofar Province and Jordan has donated 31 British-made Hawker Hunter jets to help Sultan Qaboos quell the rebellion, which is supported by Marxist Southern Yemen.

The British-educated sultan commits more than half of his country's annual budget to arms and expenses to quell the Dhofar insurgency. Recently he has received military assistance from Saudi Arabia, which is interested in maintaining stable regimes along its frontiers.

**Revolt's Origin**

The leftist rebellion began in 1969, against Sultan Said bin Taimour, whose reign permitted slavery and featured many old prohibitions, such as bans on clothes other than the traditional Arab robe, on hats and on wearing shoes near the palace. The leftists said that oil revenues—the country's main cash source—were squandered.

Said's son, Sultan Qaboos, toppled him in 1970 and announced his intention to transform the country by using oil revenues for development in the same manner as Gulf sheikhdoms in the north. But the rebels say his coup produced no major improvements in the people's situation.

# 4-Party Coalition Wins Support Of Swiss Voters

GENEVA, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Swiss voters today elected a new parliament for four years with results showing negligible changes in the nation's conservative-centrist political leadership.

The voter turnout was poor despite sunny weather, with well under 50 per cent of about 3 million eligible voters casting ballots. In some of the 25 Swiss cantons, only 20 per cent of the voters turned out. In others there was 45-per-cent participation.

Early returns showed that the 200-seat National Council, or lower house, remained firmly in the hands of the four-party coalition—the Radicals, Christian Democrats, Democratic Centrists and Socialists—which has been in control four years.

The same remained true for the 44-seat Council of States, or upper house.

The results gave little hope to the small extremist parties such as the Marxist League and Labor (Communist) party on the left and the National Action on the right.

The campaigning was based almost entirely on local issues. Final results are not due until tomorrow.

# Turkey Holds Census

ANKARA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A nationwide dawn-to-dusk curfew was in force today for the country's quinquennial census. In the last census, Turkey had a population of 38 million.

# Provisionals Ask 2 Kidnappers to Free Dutchman

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Oct. 26 (AP).—Rory O'Brady, of the political section of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, appealed today for the release of kidnapped Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema from his bedroom "prison."

"I appeal to the kidnappers to release him, to release him now and to release him unharmed," Mr. O'Brady said in an address at the annual conference of Sinn Fein, the IRA political wing.

Arrangements were being made to relay the O'Brady message to the kidnappers, Eddie Gallagher, 28, and Marian Coyle, 19, who are holding Mr. Herrema in the upstairs rooms of a house here that is surrounded by the police.

Mr. Herrema was abducted in Limerick Oct. 3. Police traced the kidnappers to the house here six days ago.

On Announcing Maneuvers

# Russia Seen Evading Helsinki Rul

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 26 (WP).—The Soviet Union appears to have outmaneuvered the West on a key provision of the 35-nation agreement on European security signed in Helsinki Aug. 1.

The provision involves the issuing of advance notice of "major military maneuvers" by countries carrying out such maneuvers within a set number of miles from another country's border.

Before the signing of the agreement, the question of what size maneuvers would require advance notice and how far away from borders they could be held were the last issues to be resolved before the pact could be concluded.

But the numbers arrived at fit much more conveniently into the pattern of Soviet military maneuvers than into Western exercises. This allows the Soviet Union to continue doing what it has been doing for the last few years without giving any prior notice.

**60-Page Agreement**

The provision for prior notification of major military maneuvers is included in a section of the 60-page agreement devoted to what are called "confidence building measures."

The idea is to ease fears that a country could launch a surprise attack against another country and use the pretext of a military exercise to disguise the massing of troops in border areas.

Thus, the agreement, in rather vague language, requires that countries give notice three weeks in advance of military maneuvers in Europe involving more than 25,000 troops.

However, there is a provision that "in the case of a participating state whose territory extends beyond Europe, prior notification need be given only for maneuvers which take place in an area within 250 kilometers from its frontier facing or sharing with any other European participating state."

**Territory Beyond Europe**

Since the Soviet Union's territory extends well beyond Europe, this means the Russians do not have to announce large-scale maneuvers that are more than 150 miles inland from its European borders.

The agreement does not limit the size of Soviet and Warsaw Pact exercises close to Western European borders to the level of 25,000 troops, but U.S. and German military officials say that for the last few years at least the Soviet Union has been holding down maneuvers to that size anyway in border areas.

Since the signing of the Helsinki accord there have been a number of reports about how NATO governments had evidence that the Soviet Union and its allies were "circumventing the clause" in the agreement holding down the size of maneuvers.

In fact, Western intelligence officials said the Russians apparently knew very well that they could stay under the 25,000-man ceiling when they agreed to it at Helsinki.


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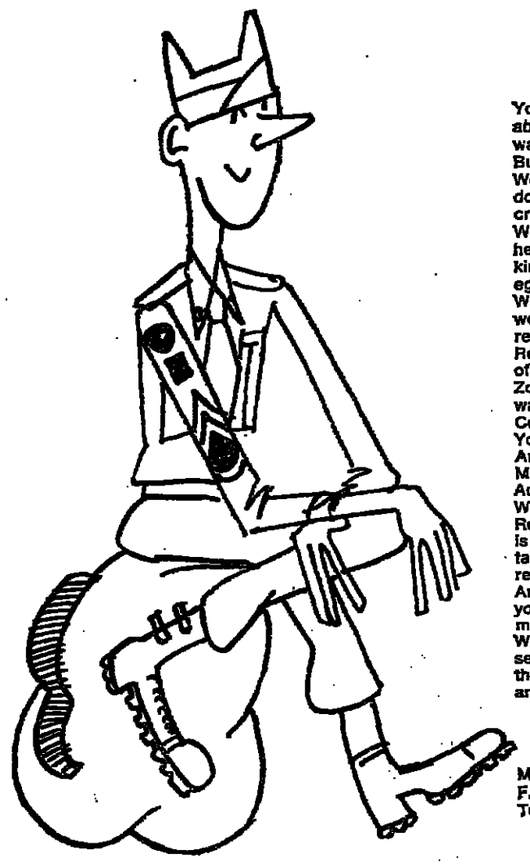

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Urges Liberal Effort in 1976

# McGovern Says '72 Defeat Resulted From His Errors

By Jules Witcover

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 26 (WP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said last night that he was largely to blame, personally, for his defeat in the 1972 presidential election and he urged the aspirants for next year's Democratic presidential nomination not to let the 1972 loss become "an excuse for an empty politics of non-issues in 1976."

In what was at least an implied criticism of the candidates for not being more forceful and specific, Sen. McGovern called on the hopefuls for next year, most of whom were in the audience at a large dinner of the Iowa Democratic party, to take hard and advanced liberal positions on major issues.

He suggested specifically that they "demand an orderly withdrawal" of U.S. forces from South Korea within a year to avoid another Vietnam-style debacle there. "Today in Korea we are defending a corrupt dictatorship, as we did to that last shameful day in Saigon," he said.

"I do not want a presidential candidate to have to come to Iowa during the next campaign to plead for the withdrawal of half a million of our sons from a war in South Korea which is wrong and cannot be won," he said. "It would take no more than a year to leave; it might take as long as the decade of Vietnam to stay and bleed and die and lose. This time let us make peace before the making of a war."

**Busing for Schools**

The senator also called on the Democratic candidates to support the Supreme Court ruling on school busing to achieve racial balance or to come up with a clear alternative.

The Democratic party, he said, "cannot proclaim moral leadership only when it is convenient. A party which almost lost its soul in Vietnam must not sell its soul on busing."

In a news conference, Sen. McGovern said that the speech was "not intended as a criticism" of the declared candidates "but it is a challenge to urge them to concentrate on forward-looking positions."

Concerning his 1972 defeat, he said:

"To a large degree, the failure of that campaign was its own fault, and I bear the largest share of responsibility. The inadequate preparation of the ... [guaranteed annual income proposal] was my mistake. Staff disorganization and disputes were my mistake. Delivering the acceptance speech [after his nomination] at 3 in the morning was my mistake. The vice-presidential problem [selection and subsequent removal of Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri as his running mate] was my mistake, and the most serious error of the campaign."

These missteps, rather than the programs he proposed, contributed greatly to his defeat, he said. The voters, he said, "did not repudiate change and approve the status quo; they rejected what they perceived to be a confusion and uncertainty of leadership."

**His Own Plans**

The speech led immediately to speculation that Sen. McGovern might be reconsidering his stated intention not to be a candidate next year. But he reiterated at the news conference that it is not his "intention" to seek the nomination.

Sen. McGovern spoke at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, where presidential candidates sought support in the nation's first precinct-level caucuses on next year's campaign. Iowa's 47 delegates to the Democratic National Convention are at stake in a process that begins with 2,800 precinct caucuses on Jan. 19. State Democratic leaders predict that as many as half the delegates elected then may remain uncommitted, preferring to wait for developments in the Democratic competition. That prospect puts great pressure on each of the candidates to demonstrate what he has to offer.

Each of the group—which included North Carolina's former Gov. Terry Sanford, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and 1972 vice-presidential nominee Sargent Shriver—was alloted 10 minutes before the full audience of an estimated 4,000 Democrats in the Hilton Coliseum here.

# Navy Prober Himself Used Firm's Lodge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—A Navy spokesman acknowledged yesterday that the admiral in charge of the Navy's phase of a Pentagon probe of conflict-of-interest violations has himself used a defense contractor's hunting lodge.

Adm. Harold Shear was one of nine senior Navy officers and 37 officers from other military branches to use the Maryland duck hunting lodge maintained by Northrop Corp., a major defense contractor, between 1971 and last year.

Adm. Shear, as a deputy of Adm. James Holloway 3d, the chief of naval operations, is the top uniformed officer in the Navy investigatory group, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said Adm. Shear and the eight other Navy officers were personally counseled by Adm. Holloway in a review of conflict-of-interest regulations to assure "an understanding that there would be no more violations in spirit or in fact."

**'No Minor Thing'**

That was the extent of any action against Adm. Shear, the spokesman said, adding: "It's no minor thing to have the chief of naval operations say you're not supposed to do that."

Visits by Pentagon officials to the Northrop lodge touched off the investigation. Northrop is in line to build Navy aircraft. At the time of his hunting trip, the spokesman said, Adm. Shear was not connected with a Navy contract.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has asked the General Accounting Office to investigate whether five contractors, including the country's largest arms maker, General Dynamics Corp., offered free entertainment to Pentagon officials.

**General Dynamics Cited**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—Government sources said they have information indicating that General Dynamics, which is building a $15.4-billion fleet of 10 Trident missile-firing submarines, was host to military officials on hunting or fishing trips, aboard company planes or at industry gatherings.

Meanwhile, in response to earlier reports, a Rockwell International Corp. spokesman confirmed that his firm has leased a small hunting lodge on Nye Island, in Chesapeake Bay, since the 1968-69 season.

And Lockheed denied as "absolutely without any basis in fact" allegations that it ever entertained Pentagon officers at facilities in Alabama or at a 16-acre lake in the mountains outside Santa Cruz, Calif., where government investigators said military officials had been invited to fish for trout.

# 4,027 in Chile Said Held for Politics

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Chilean Justice Minister Miguel Schweitzer has acknowledged that 4,027 followers of the late President Salvador Allende are being held as political prisoners in Chile.

But Mr. Schweitzer denied charges that wholesale human rights violations have taken place since the military took power there two years ago.

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United Press International.

Opponents of school busing begin their march at the Ellipse in back of the White House.

# 6,000 in March In Washington Against Busing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Thousands of union members proclaimed their opposition to forced school busing in a peaceful march on the Capitol yesterday and were told by a senator that "we want to put an end to busing forever in this country."

U.S. Park Police estimated the crowd, which was mostly from Louisville, Ky., at 6,000.

"You are saying to members of the House and Senate that forced busing is not the thing to do in this country and you want to put a stop to it," said Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., a former governor.

"We want an amendment to the Constitution to tell the people we want to put an end to busing forever in this country," he said.

The marchers chanted "Wake up America, wake up" as they walked nearly two miles from the White House, around the Supreme Court building and to the west side of the Capitol. They urged motorists to honk horns in support.

In addition to Louisville, there were contingents from Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia and the Boston area. A Boston City Council member, Louise Day Hicks, a prominent figure in integration disputes there, told the crowd, "It's up to people like us to have our voices heard, not only here but throughout the country."

Cocktails, Buffet at HQ

# CIA Shows Rare Hospitality In Drive to Hire Minorities

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—There were cocktails and an ample buffet, featuring Southern fried chicken, in the executive dining room of the Central Intelligence Agency Friday night for a group of college placement officers. As it happened, most of the guests were blacks.

They had been invited into the sanctum on the seventh floor of the agency's McClean, Va., headquarters at the end of a two-day conference on "minority employment" designed to drive home the idea that the CIA was an equal opportunity employer.

William Colby, the agency's director, whose offices open on the dining room through doors that have one-way peepholes, was on hand with other top officials in this rare display of CIA hospitality. The guests were clearly impressed.

Joseph Wright, the director of student affairs at the University of Michigan in Dearborn, said the very idea of coming to the conference had made him uneasy. Before last week, the only CIA man he had ever met was James McCord, a convicted Watergate burglar, who had spoken on his campus.

He would have been unlikely to mention the CIA to a student job-seeker, Mr. Wright said, because of his own doubts about its activities and his anxiety about how a student "might react to my suggestion." Now, he said, he was not only convinced that the agency was a "necessary evil" but that it ought to have more blacks.

Long stereotyped as a bastion of the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant Eastern establishment, the CIA has been actively recruiting black professionals for two years. It obviously did not have many blacks when the effort began. Only 1.5 per cent of its professional staff is now black and of its total staff, including clerical workers, 6.4 per cent is black.

The agency divulges only percentages, not absolute numbers. According to a book by Victor Marchetti and John Marks, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," a 1967 survey turned up fewer than 20 blacks on a nonclerical staff of 12,000—a 0.0016 percentage.

At the last session on Friday afternoon, Helen Kimball of the University of Kansas wanted to know "how much awareness" the CIA had of the economic and social barriers the average black had to overcome to become a college graduate. Her question raised the question of preferential hiring.

**No Special Standards**

It was answered by Edward Proctor, deputy director for intelligence, who said the agency would consider the obstacles an individual had to overcome but would not establish special standards for blacks as a group. "I'm looking for performance," he said.

The one exception the CIA would make, he said, was that it would hire a black who was "really first-rate in virtually any academic field that is pertinent to our work" even if the agency had no immediate opening for him.

According to CIA personnel officials, the agency recruits about 1,100 new employees a year. Of these, only 2 to 3 per cent are taken into the elite career-trainee program that prepares future intelligence operatives. In all, there are about 400 professional openings a year, mostly for economists, linguists, scientists and others with special skills.

# Mitchell Says He Didn't Know Of Subordinates' Mail Spying

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Former Attorney General John Mitchell, in his first sworn testimony since his conviction in the Watergate cover-up case, told senators Friday that he never knew that the FBI or the CIA opened U.S. mail—in programs since abandoned by the two agencies.

Mitchell contradicted testimony earlier last week by former CIA director Richard Helms, who said that Mitchell had on June 1, 1971, given informal approval to the CIA's secret letter-opening.

Mitchell said that his appointment book showed a 22-minute meeting with Mr. Helms on that date but he testified that Mr. Helms had referred only to a CIA mail surveillance program involving an examination of the outside of envelopes.

**Katzenbach Role**

Meanwhile, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, which heard Mitchell's testimony, disclosed FBI memos of 1964 and 1965 which suggested that former Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach had known about illegal FBI mail opening.

One memo said Mr. Katzenbach, attorney general in 1965-66, felt that the Justice Department "must be candid with the judge" by admitting that evidence used to prosecute two foreign agents had been tainted by "a mail intercept."

Another, written by the late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, said that Mr. Katzenbach had on national-security grounds persuaded the late Sen. Edward Long not to investigate "mail coverage" too deeply. Sen. Long, a Missouri Democrat, then headed a subcommittee examining invasion-of-privacy matters like wiretapping, electronic eavesdropping and mail surveillance.

Mr. Katzenbach, reached by telephone, denied the suggestion contained in FBI memos. "Nobody ever informed me any mail was opened by the FBI at any time," he said. "It seems to me I must have asked someone about that at some time and gotten a negative answer."

Mitchell told the committee:

"My understanding was he [Mr. Helms] had reference to mail covers [examining the outside of envelopes, a legal activity]. To the best of my knowledge, I was never told that anyone was carrying on a mail-opening operation."

Pressed by Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., as to why he would not have known about FBI mail-opening, since the bureau was part of the Justice Department, Mitchell said:

"It is practically impossible for an attorney general to monitor everything that goes on in the FBI."

He added that he had never learned of the FBI's Cointelpro program—"dirty tricks" projects aimed at leftists and some black-power organizations—until he read about them in the newspapers.

Mitchell said he believed that former President Richard Nixon had not known that mail was being opened.

Mitchell, who had a tan and looked healthier than when his long trial ended in January, told reporters that he was "feeling good." While appealing his conviction on perjury, conspiracy and obstruction-of-justice charges—for which he has been sentenced to 2 1/2 to 8 years' imprisonment—he frequently has been seen at Washington social functions.

© Los Angeles Times.

UPI.

John Mitchell during a pause in his testimony.

# Ford, Kissinger Confer on China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger briefed President Ford for an hour and 20 minutes yesterday on discussions he had last week with Chinese leaders in Peking.

No details of the briefing were released.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters after his meeting with Mr. Ford that a specific date for the President's trip to China would be announced within a week. "We have a few technical scheduling problems, nothing substantive," he said.

He said they also discussed the visit to the United States of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, which is to begin tomorrow.

# Cuba Will Seek Economic Links To Many Nations

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Cuba intends to strengthen its links with the Soviet Union, promote détente, improve its living standards and seek economic integration with other Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The new policy, which is to be implemented during the next five years, was announced Friday. A 30,000-word Communist party document said that socialism is irreversible in Cuba and that it will provide a framework for economic improvement at home and a foreign policy based on nonalignment, anti-imperialism and close links with the Socialist world.

It said that, while ties with the Soviet Union would be strengthened, trade and diplomatic relations would be sought with all countries, regardless of their social and economic systems. Observers said this was a reference to possible relations with the United States.

The document said that Cuba's first five-year plan will involve a major drive toward industrialization. It declared that the production of consumer goods, including television and radio sets, refrigerators and air conditioners, would increase, and food and clothes, although still rationed, would become more readily available.

Nationwide Survey Indicates

# Pessimism on Future Pervades U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Americans have experienced a substantial decline in optimism about the future during the last year.

For the most part, according to interviews with more than 60 families in 12 cities, and a national survey of the attitudes and aspirations of 1,559 persons commissioned by The New York Times, Americans still expect the future to bring a better life.

But, for the first time since 1959, when the first survey was made, most Americans said they believe they have lost ground in their standard of living and their optimism about the future has decreased.

**No Change Seen**

Almost 40 per cent of those questioned in the present survey, taken early last month, said they expected no change in their standard of living during the next five years. This was an increase of 11 percentage points since April of last year.

And, for a still small but increasing number of Americans, the assumption of rising expectations has been replaced by a sense of the opposite.

"America is not over the hill as a people," Franz Heldner, 33, a college art professor in New Orleans, commented. "But tomorrow is not going to get better in the way that people in 1955 would say that tomorrow would be better. That's gone," he said.

There are pockets of relatively high optimism, mostly among the better educated, better paid—people who earn $15,000 or more a year, who can still afford two cars and perhaps a vacation in Europe. They are people who, for the most part, are firmly established in a job with a promising future and who have been unaffected by the recession.

But, even among them, the events of last year have caused an erosion of confidence and an apprehension that things will not be as easy as they have been.

**Acute Pessimism**

Pessimism is acute among those who earn less than $7,000 annually but it is also high within families whose annual incomes are from $10,000 to $15,000—a level at which, because of inflation, it has become increasingly difficult to make ends meet.

Regardless of income level, there is a common denominator, a viewpoint summed up by Lillian Davis, 47, mother of five, a domestic who lives in the Los Angeles black community of Watts. She said: "It's going to get a lot tougher for everybody. Where will it end, I don't know."

The people who expressed concern cited a variety of reasons, including a sensed reduction in national confidence because of the Watergate scandals, the war in Vietnam and inflation, and, probably more than any other factor, a feeling that they were losing ground economically because of forces they could not control.

There is also concern that somehow the rules of the game have been changed: that no longer will hard work bring a nice home in the suburbs, because even after they have saved, they are priced out of the new housing market; that sending one child to college no longer guarantees a job in the professional elite the way it once did.

Fabian Linden, director of consumer research for the Conference Board, a New York business research organization, noted that the survey commissioned by The Times was taken following the most prolonged period of bad economic news since the 1930s. He said caution was necessary in interpreting its long-term implication.

"People talk the long run but they live the short run," Mr. Linden said. "They live from paycheck to paycheck. If you take a survey in the trough of a recession, you're going to get relatively dreary readings."

He agreed that public confidence about the future was badly shattered but said it would probably take time to determine how persistent the trend is.

The survey provided fortification, on a national basis, of the attitudes expressed individually. And, because the survey employed methods identical to those used, starting in 1959, to measure these factors, it provided a basis for measuring how such attitudes have changed.

Most persons who were interviewed last month predicted that they would continue to advance up the ladder during the next five years as in the past. But, on the average, they rated their expected progress up the ladder during the next five years much more modestly than in previous surveys.

Only 46 per cent of those interviewed said they felt they were better off this year than they were five years ago. In April of last year, 54 per cent said they were better off than they were five years earlier. And 25 per cent this year said they were worse off now than they were five years ago, an increase from 19 per cent last year.

Despite the apparent pessimism, there are still many Americans who expressed nothing but optimism about the future.

"Everyone's talking about cynicism and how the people are giving up their dreams," said Roger Matheson, 24, an accountant in St. Louis. "But I don't think they are. People still think they can get the good things of life. The problem is, they don't know how."

# U.S. Revenue Agency Revives Probe of Offshore Tax Havens

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Internal Revenue Service has decided to resume its investigation of tax-evasion schemes involving secret Caribbean bank accounts, ending a controversial 10-week suspension of the probe.

IRS officials confirmed yesterday that the investigation, known as Operation Haven, would be reopened this week and said that the agency's field offices would be given about 250 leads on possible violations of tax laws.

But sources said that more than 100 other investigative leads will remain bottled up in IRS headquarters here because of unresolved questions as to whether they were obtained legally.

The national headquarters' August suspension of the probe became a focal point in a long-simmering dispute between IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander and some IRS intelligence agents. They contend that Mr. Alexander's move to restrict the activities of undercover informants is hampering their efforts to catch wealthy evaders of taxes.

Mr. Alexander said that Operation Haven was suspended after it was learned that some evidence was obtained by pilfering documents from a Bahamian banker's briefcase while the banker was with a woman companion in a situation arranged by an IRS informant.

Investigators said that the briefcase contained names of "nationally prominent Americans" who had numbered accounts in the Castle Bank and Trust Co., Ltd., of Nassau, the Bahamas.

Mr. Alexander and other IRS officials said that there was a question whether this evidence could be used in criminal or civil cases because it may have been obtained in violation of federal, state or Bahamian law.

The "briefcase names," as they have become known, are not among the leads being distributed to field offices for investigation, an official said, because of "the legal hangup we've not resolved yet."

The material being sent to the field offices starting on Tuesday was obtained in other phases of Operation Haven, the official said.

Launched a decade ago, the IRS investigation centered on the widespread use of foreign trust accounts in Caribbean communities like the Bahamas and the Netherlands Antilles, which levy few taxes or none at all.

© Los Angeles Times.

# Computer Finds the Rebels Of 1776 Were Middle Class

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26.—The American Revolution was a middle-class revolution springing neither from an intellectual aristocracy nor an embittered minority.

This is the opinion of Prof. John Schutz, chairman of the history department at the University of Southern California, a man immersed in the past who is using the technology of the present to advance his knowledge.

Prof. Schutz has programmed into a computer information on 3,400 leaders in early Massachusetts who gave the greatest impetus to the Revolution to find out the kind of men they were and their patterns of leadership.

**Local Government**

"We are interested in the numserved in the Massachusetts Legislature in the 50 years before the Revolution, the kind of people in charge of the local government of one colony of the 13," he said.

"We are interested in the number of college graduates, the number of apprentices to merchants, the number of doctors, lawyers, farmers. We want to look into their education, their families, how many wives and children they had, their experience before entering the legislature.

"So far we have found that most were middle-aged—49—and held an interest in the community. They had some kind of skill: a blacksmith, carpenter, clergyman, medical doctors, lawyers, some very sturdy farmers.

"These people were not radicals; they were not warmongers. They were property owners with vested interests. Some endorsed the idea of revolution with great misgivings. They were concerned about a long, violent war. They were worried about the future. They went to war with Great Britain only reluctantly."

Yet, Prof. Schutz said, America's revolutionaries didn't have much to lose.

**'Emotional People'**

"If they lost the war, they might lose their heads for treason, but that really is a notion overdone by emotional people today," he said.

"They didn't really want to change the world they were living in; they went to war to keep it, to save what they had. Many were shocked at the mere mention of the word 'revolution.' They were very straitlaced people but they had become convinced that something desperate had to be done, that to save their liberty, to save their homes, they had to fight.

"They were most sincerely interested in liberty, in self-government. Great Britain was a threat to their way of life, but no ogre. George III was really a kindly gentleman but the government he wanted to establish for the colonies would have threatened American civil liberties—and at a time when Americans relished republican ideals."

For the most part, Prof. Schutz said, the revolutionary leaders were men who were well-read in history and the philosophy of the day—Cicero, Tacitus, the essayists of Greece and Rome, Machiavelli, Bacon and Locke.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Paris Airport Delays

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Fog and a continuing strike by Air France ground staff delayed flights in and out of Paris' two main airports at Orly and Roissy-en-France yesterday.

*$60 Million Sought for Kinshasa*

# Humphrey Is Angry Over Aid To Zaire but None for N.Y.C.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT)—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who heads a key foreign aid committee, exploded in anger Friday at an administration plan to save Zaire from financial ruin, asserting that it should not get "one damn dime" until New York City was also helped out.

The outburst, which occurred during a routine hearing on a plan to pump $60 million in emergency aid into the former Belgian Congo, was a sign of a growing congressional tendency to link foreign aid with administration support for financially troubled New York City.

A similar attack on the Ford administration's refusal to aid New York City came earlier in the hearing from Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y. Sen. Javits, who said he had been "a devoted advocate" of foreign aid for 37 years, said the Zaire plan "strikes me as the height of callousness" when "the President is turning such a stony face to New York."

Edward Mulcahy, deputy assistant secretary for African affairs, acknowledged to Sen. Javits that Mr. Ford had approved the Zaire plan. Sen. Javits asked why Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had not pointed out the "inconsistency" in seeking to aid Zaire but "not doing a thing for New York City."

Mr. Mulcahy said he had great sympathy for the people of New York City, but that this problem was beyond the competence of the State Department.

Sen. Humphrey, who heads the Foreign Assistance subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, grew angrier as he spoke about the problems of New York City. He said that the financial difficulties encountered by Zaire, including the possible default on loans, was "exactly what's happening in New York City."

"You go back to the administration and tell them to come back with a package dealing with New York City," he said. "Otherwise it's no go."

To help Zaire because of that country's close ties with the United States, the State Department plans to expedite an aid package of $20 million in an Export-Import Bank loan, $20 million in low-interest loans for food and $20 million in support funds to allow the purchase of needed imports.

The administration has the legal authority to go ahead with the program without formal congressional action.

Several members of Congress have predicted that the administration, which is due to send up a new foreign military aid bill of more than $4 billion, may have trouble in getting all the funds sought.

## *Thai Troops to Escort Teachers to Schools*

YALA, Thailand, Oct. 26 (AP).—Under an agreement worked out yesterday, Thai soldiers and police will escort 8,500 teachers to their schools to prevent more assassinations and kidnappings in three southern provinces.

Schools have been closed for more than two weeks in the provinces as a result of a teachers' protest over deteriorating security. About 30,000 students have been affected but yesterday's agreement was expected to reopen the schools soon.

## *London Police Face Short-Fall In Recruiting*

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A campaign to recruit more nonwhites into London's police force faces the problem that many immigrants are too short.

To join the London Metropolitan Police, an applicant has to be at least 5 feet 8 inches tall, the average height of the British male. And in the City of London (the financial district), which is a separate local authority, the minimum is 5 feet 11 inches.

Many Asians fail to measure up, and only the Punjabis, West Indians and Chinese have an average height that meets the Metropolitan Police minimum. The campaign, launched last week, is aimed at improving the force's relations with immigrant communities.

*Vietnam Is Secretive, Cambodia Selective*

# Marxist Indoctrination Affects All in Laos

By Matt Franjola

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 26 (AP).—Study sessions are being held at every level of Laotian society to explain Pathet Lao political ideology, teach a Marxist interpretation of the nation's history and prepare all citizens for a new life style.

Vast re-education is also taking place in South Vietnam, but Western observers say that the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia—far less organized than their Communist counterparts in Laos and Vietnam—have adopted more brutal methods to build a revolutionary society.

Here in Laos, denunciations of French colonialism and U.S. "imperialism" and the alleged evil that these countries brought to the country are emphasized in the courses, which can last days, weeks or months depending on one's background, education or occupation.

**Party Cadres**

During the last two months, 200,000 persons in Vientiane and the surrounding countryside have been organized into groups, associations and committees based on living units or work locations. The pattern is the same in the provinces.

Through a framework of revolutionary committees under guidance of Lao People's Revolutionary party (LPRP) cadres, people learn a Marxist view which says that the country has evolved through four stages: feudalism, capitalism, socialism and the culminating stage of Communism.

The most common seminars—as the teaching sessions are called—are held in village temples and government offices. Every afternoon, civil servants study or do manual labor such as cleaning the streets or cultivating their offices' vegetable gardens.

Temple seminars for peasants often involve singing and dancing to revolutionary tunes as a way to get the political messages across. Skits and variety shows during recent independence day celebrations had a political message: the Laotian victory over foreign intervention and over the corruption of former Vientiane government officials.

Depending on the individual instructors, the seminars reportedly can be informative or boring. Some persons are indifferent to them altogether.

While the inner workings of re-education can be observed by the interested visitor to Vientiane, the details of similar seminars in South Vietnam are more difficult to come by and are gleaned chiefly from radio broadcasts by Vietnam or from Westerners leaving the country.

**Difference of Rank**

According to these sources, most low-ranking soldiers are re-educated in a week or so, officers up to colonel receive about a three-month course, while some generals of the former regime are still attending wide-ranging seminars with high Communist party officials.

The Saigon generals discuss international events, read U.S. weekly newsmagazines, give the pros and cons of a Western education and, according to a source from a socialist country, are giving the former jungle fighters a certain brand of education as well.

Radio broadcasts, which report that tens of thousands are attending seminars, say that former civil servants of the fallen regime and others are being re-educated with positive results.

Radio broadcasts from Phnom Penh do not mention formal re-education courses. Refugees from Cambodia say that Khmer Rouge personnel tend to remain aloof from the bulk of the population and are interested chiefly in molding the minds of the children.

A recent Phnom Penh broadcast said that a center for education 60 miles from the capital is teaching children under the age of 13 politics, organization, love of country, love of work and revolutionary culture, including songs.

**Various Views**

In Laos, students with rural backgrounds say they find the seminars interesting. But more Western-oriented youths complain about the lack of an exchange of ideas. The former U.S. presence, which included thousands of U.S. nationals and millions of dollars in aid, is now criticized by students who readily absorbed U.S. music, fads and fashions.

Old people appear reluctant to change their ways. One man said: "The sessions last until late. We are tired. I don't agree that everything the French and Americans did was bad.

"They brought electricity, built roads, installed telephones and brought prosperity. I don't say anything. I don't want to be accused of not loving my country."

The primary emphasis is placed on the Pathet Lao's struggle against 30 years of foreign intervention policies and the defeat of those policies throughout Indochina.

Schools are open. But one parent said: "My son hasn't written in his books in a month. They learn politics, even the small children."

Various techniques are used in seminars. Testing is frequent. Only one interpretation is considered correct. Failing repeatedly or being argumentative may lead to one's transfer to spartan seminars at the Pathet Laos' Vieng Xay headquarters in northeastern Laos.

**Tilling the Soil**

Western sources say that, at Vieng Xay, senior army and rightist officials till the soil and study. One man returned missing a hand. He said that an old U.S. bomb blew up while he was plowing fallow land.

Some conservative individuals are assigned to teach uneducated laborers the Pathet Laos' 18 political points and explain recent history. A ministry official said that an LPRP party man supervises this type of instruction, so that the teacher and the student both learn the correct information.

Past events are viewed in seminars through the people's eyes, rather than using kings as the thread of history. A monument or a temple may have been built by the people in thanks to Buddha for good fortune or by a lord who oppressed the people, depending on the Pathet Lao interpretation.

Revolts or a prince's fight against another can be interpreted as the people rising up to overthrow a feudal oppressor.

Seminars are also used to inform the population of new policies, rules or procedures. Through interconnecting revolutionary committees, decisions are quickly passed on.

## Ferry Blast Kills 13

DACCA, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A ferry carrying more than 400 passengers caught fire and exploded today near Barisal, 80 miles south of here, and killed 13 persons, a local newspaper said.

United Press International.

CANDIDATE — Susan Scholl, 23, of Philadelphia, is running for prothonotary (chief clerk of courts) of Chester County using this poster. Popularity has its price though: They disappear almost as fast as posted.

Muskie, Bellmon Join Forces

# *Top Senators on Budget Unit Open Drive to Cut Arms Funds*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The chairman and the ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee launched an effort yesterday to keep defense spending within congressional budgetary targets that are well below what President Ford wants.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Me., and Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., stressed the importance of holding down defense spending in a letter to Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Sen. McClellan has indicated that he is sympathetic to restoring some of the $7.6-billion cut by the House from the President's $97.8-billion defense appropriations request for the year that started July 1.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger asked Sen. McClellan's panel to restore $2.6 billion of the reduction, appealing to the Senate to nullify what he called "deep, savage and arbitrary cuts" by the House.

**$250-Million Reduction**

The move by Senators Muskie and Bellmon, who teamed together earlier this year to force a $250-million reduction in the bill that authorized military hardware and research funds, strengthens chances that the House cuts will be kept by the Senate.

In fact, Senators Muskie and Bellmon said that, to reach the targets set earlier this year in the budget resolution adopted by Congress, additional cuts should be made in the bills voted by the House.

They said the national defense total spread through three House bills—the defense, military construction and public works money measures—calls for spending that is $1.5 billion above the congressional budgetary guidelines.

They added that more than $600 million could be trimmed by holding down foreign military credit sales and funds projected for pay raises. They noted that James Lynn, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has reduced administration defense spending by an estimated $1 billion.

**Targets Are Listed**

In putting together its budgetary guidelines earlier this year, Congress set a target of $100.7 billion in appropriations and $90.7 billion in actual spending for the various programs it included in national defense.

"In view of the deficit situation," Senators Muskie and Bellmon said in their letter, "we consider it important to adhere to the national defense function target, and we look forward to working with you to achieve this important result."

Defense spending is one of the major areas of dispute between Congress and the White House, with lawmakers counting on the sharp cuts in funds for the Pentagon to offset increases in domestic programs that Mr. Ford wanted to cut.

## Japanese A-Ship Target of Protest

SASEBO, Japan, Oct. 26 (AP).—More than 8,500 persons marched here today to protest the government's plan to repair Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, in this southern Japanese port.

No major clashes with the 1,500 riot policemen standing guard were reported. The demonstration followed a rally sponsored by the Socialist party and the General Council of Trade Unions.

In August, the government suggested Sasebo as the new home port for the 8,214-ton Mutsu. It is to leave Mutsu, its original home port in northern Japan, under an agreement with fishermen there who became alarmed after it developed a radioactive leak on a test run in October of last year.

## Obituaries

# Cipriano Mera, Led Spanish Loyalist Army

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Cipriano Mera Sanz, 78, an anarchist leader during the Spanish Civil War and former commander of the Fourth Republican Army, died yesterday at a hospital here.

Mr. Mera was credited with defeating the Nationalist forces and the Italian volunteers of Gen. Mario Roatta in the 1937 battle of Guadalajara, breaking an attempted encirclement of Madrid.

Mr. Mera was the first leader of the anarchist-syndicalist faction to receive an army command. In 1939, toward the close of the war, he helped to crush a rising of Communist forces in Madrid which were protesting the elimination of Communists from the National Defense Council.

After the Republican forces were defeated, Mr. Mera fled to French North Africa but was extradited by the Vichy regime to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government. He was condemned to death in 1943 but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1944. He was freed in 1946 in an amnesty and fled to France where he resumed his original trade as a mason.

**Enriqueta Schueg Bosch**

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 26 (AP).—Enriqueta Schueg Bosch, 78, wife of the president of the Bacardi rum-making firm, Jose Bosch, died yesterday at her home here.

**Nicola Mancini**

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Nicola Mancini, 51, who played the organ at papal general audiences and headed the musical department of Vatican Radio, died Friday.

**John W. Ferree**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—John W. Ferree, 71, who retired in 1969 as executive director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, died Friday at his home in Pleasantville, N.Y.

He was named executive director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness in 1959 and held the post until his retirement 10 years later.

**Max Bonnafous**

NICE, Oct. 26 (AP).—Max Bonnafous, 75, minister for food and agriculture during the Vichy regime, died last week at his home here and was buried yesterday. Arrested at the liberation of France, Mr. Bonnafous was held in prison for a year.

**Dan A. McMillan Jr.**

LOS GATOS, Calif., Oct. 26 (UPI).—Dan A. McMillan jr., 77, All-America football tackle for Andy Smith's "wonder team" at the University of California in the 1920s and a pioneer in the application of geothermal energy, died Thursday.

**Tom Haliburton**

WENTWORTH, England, Oct. 26 (AP).—Tom Haliburton, 60, former British Ryder Cup golfer, collapsed and died yesterday at the first green of the Wentworth course where he was the professional.


# If you're looking for business or investment opportunities, we've got a good tip.

In fact, we've got lots of them. This one is the Mediterranean basin: it's the second most dynamic economic growth area in the world today. (The first is the Sinic basin, centered around Japan, but we assume you—and your competitors—are already fully aware of that one.)

So let us tell you about the Mediterranean in a special report we've just completed entitled, "The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area." You can receive it immediately by subscribing to The Hudson Letter.

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- **Nuclear Power:** a look at the civil nuclear power programs of the major economies of Europe, North America and Japan;
- **Inflation and Unemployment:** a ten-year forecast of likely trends in the major economies;
- and, of course, **"The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."**

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
*"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."*
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement:
*"The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half."*
(A peace settlement was initialed by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
*"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."*

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
*"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."*

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
*"The oil producers' petrodollar suplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."*
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

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Quarrel Over Possession

# Argentines Denounce Survey Of Falklands Planned by U.K.

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26 (WP).—Relations between Argentina and Britain have stiffened with a sharp exchange of notes in their long-standing dispute over the Falkland Islands off the Argentine coast.

The possibility of oil being discovered just off the islands, which are 300 miles east of the southern tip of Argentina, has reawakened interest in their future in both countries. Britain occupied the islands in 1833 and since then Argentine nationalists have talked of an invasion to reclaim them.

Treeless, rocky, supporting a million sheep and not quite 2,000 persons on a land area of just over 6,000 square miles, the islands have remained economically a neglected little bit of England whose settlers want to remain under British rule.

An attempt to make up for this neglect has caused the current rift. At the request of the population, the British government announced plans last week to send Lord Shackleton on a mission to evaluate the island's economic and development potential.

**Nonaligned Backing**

However, the Argentine government has always argued that the 1833 occupation was piracy, an illegal act of force, and has won the support of the nonaligned nations in its claims of sovereignty over what it calls the Malvinas Islands.

"The mission would not be welcome," the Argentine Foreign Ministry said flatly. A communiqué issued on Wednesday added that the mission, planned for December, was a violation of the 1964 United Nations resolutions in which both sides agreed to "abstain from unilateral innovation in fundamental aspects of the question." Any exploration of natural resources, the communiqué continued, would not be possible since such resources belong to Argentina.

The British responded the same day with a note saying their government is "fully within its rights in sending an economic and fiscal survey mission to its Falkland Islands colony," adding that Britain has no doubt about its sovereignty in the area.

There the matter rests.

A report on the geological likelihood of finding oil anywhere on the Argentine continental shelf that extends to the islands was prepared in May by Dr. Donald Griffiths for the British Foreign Office.

Sources within the British community, however, indicate that whatever oil there is lies below at least 650 feet of icy, stormy water in drilling conditions worse than those in the North Sea. The lack of major port facilities either on the islands or the mainland also makes it unlikely that anything less than a major deposit and guarantees of continued high oil prices would be enough to encourage drilling.

## Top French Red Hints Support for Soviet Dissident

LYONS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—French Communist party leader Georges Marchais said yesterday that his party would call on the Soviet Union to release dissident mathematician Leonid Plyushch from a mental hospital if his detention is unjustified.

Mr. Marchais told journalists after he opened new party headquarters in a Lyons suburb that the party had received no denial of claims made by Soviet dissidents that Mr. Plyushch's internment in a hospital was motivated by politics.

The French Communists are considered close to the Kremlin in their thinking and rarely criticize Soviet internal affairs.

**Mrs. Meir Calls Levich**

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Former Prime Minister Golda Meir appealed today for the Soviet Union to release Benjamin Levich, the highest-ranking scientist to seek emigration, and told him in a telephone call to Moscow that "you're not forgotten."

Mr. Levich, 58, was told by Russian authorities several days ago that he could not leave the Soviet Union for Israel by the end of this year, as promised.

## 2 U.S. Agencies Differ on Perils Of Common Dye

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—The Food and Drug Administration "exposes the public to unnecessary risk" by not banning the color additive Red No. 2, according to a report by the General Accounting Office.

In a study prepared for Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., the GAO reported for the first time that Red No. 2 has caused genetic damage in test animals. In addition, its report Friday cited nine scientific studies which show that the dye has caused cancer, birth defects and miscarriages in animal experiments.

Red No. 2, known as amaranth, is used more than any other artificial dye in a variety of foods, drugs and cosmetics such as candy, pills and lipsticks. In 1973, 1.1 million pounds worth $2.9 million were sold. Industry opposes a ban on the color because "the marketing appeal" of products will be reduced without it, the GAO said.

The report said that the FDA interpretation of some of the studies gives the artificial color a clean bill of health when the opposite is the case.

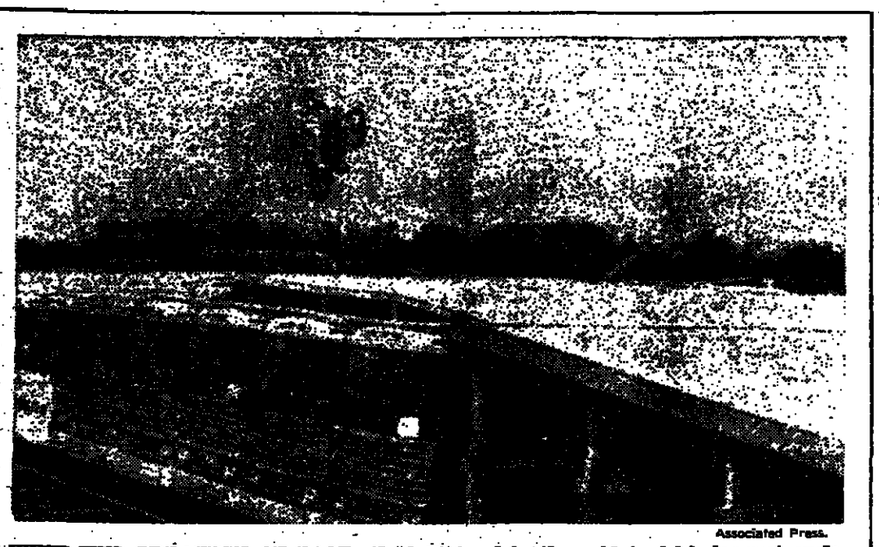
The FDA replied Friday that its "evaluation of existing data indicates that Red No. 2 poses no risk to consumers."

## *Rhodesia Rally Backs Muzorewa*

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 26 (AP).—Africans demonstrated strong support today for black nationalist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who was ousted last month as leader of the African National Council.

More than 15,000 blacks gathered at the football stadium here for a rally organized by an ANC faction loyal to Bishop Muzorewa while thousands stood by outside.

The rally was cut short by police because the crowd surpassed the limit of 6,000, the same number permitted at a rival ANC faction rally last month. At that rally, Joshua Nkomo and his supporters voted the expulsion of Bishop Muzorewa from the group, an organization of black nationalists fighting for an end to the white supremacist regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith.



Associated Press.

WITH THE GREATEST OF EASE—Evel Knievel in the midst of his longest cycle jump—over 14 buses totaling 150 feet. He did it Saturday in Kings Mills, Ohio.

*Want Island Site Preserved*

## Greek Ex-Political Prisoners Revisit Camp

YIAROS ISLAND, Greece, Oct. 26 (AP).—Opponents of the former Greek dictatorship this weekend made a pilgrimage to the now empty concentration camp where they once were inmates.

A statement read before the walls of the camp said: "This trip was undertaken to remind humanity that such hell centers existed in our land until recently and still do all over the world."

Yiaros, a barren island situated 62 miles southeast of Athens in the Aegean Sea, today has no inhabitants. Its sole buildings are the camp, first erected in 1947 by the estimated 17,000 leftist political prisoners it held at its height. There were concrete gun posts on the hills around and a graveyard for those who died here during the 1947-49 civil war.

**44 Held at End**

The camp was reopened for a year after the 1967 Greek dictatorship and again in its closing stages two years ago. When the junta collapsed in July last year Yiaros had 44 inmates.

George Mavros, leader of the opposition, a former foreign minister and one of the last of those exiled here, said as the head of the pilgrimage: "This camp, however shameful, must not be destroyed. It must remain to serve as a global symbol of protest against tyranny, wherever in the world it may be."

Among the group were parliamentarians representing nearly all political parties, such as Alexander Panagoulis, 36, the man who tried to assassinate dictator George Papadopoulos in 1968, Mr. Panagoulis's brother Stathis, their mother and Mrs. Diana Pym, founder of the London-based Friends of Greek Democracy.

The former inmates shuffled through the echoing corridors once patrolled by armed guards, the two large dormitories where the Communists and non-Communists were segregated, and the barbed-wire-lined courtyard where they used to exercise.

All around were scattered the utensils and furniture which they themselves had to make: chairs, cupboards, straw mattresses, a stove of tin cans, washing boards, cement tables and a blackened barrel sawed in half to serve as a bath.

The former prisoners joked as they opened lockers to discover food scraps and old newspapers announcing the end of the dictatorship and their imminent release.

"Look, that's where I used to heat up my water," said Ippocrates Savouras, deputy for the governing party and former head of a resistance group.

"The newspapers I used to keep the damp out of my bed are still here," exclaimed another former inmate and journalist.

Mr. Mavros stood with other deputies around him to be photographed in the corner where he used to sleep. Some took away chairs as souvenirs. But the biggest attraction of all was a cat, the inmates' pet, still there and well-fed on rats and fish.

Most of the visitors said their health had been damaged as a result of their detention in the camp. They said there was little protection from the wind, cold and water dripping from the roof. They were forbidden visitors and were only allowed 24 drachmas (63 cents) daily to make food orders from the ship which came across every week from nearby Siros Island. But food parcels from relatives were accepted.

Before they left they held a brief prayer service in the tiny chapel and heard speeches by the various representatives.

Want Reply to 'Polack' Jokes on TV

# Polish-Americans Ask Court for Last Laugh

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—What do 1 million Polish-Americans want from the Supreme Court? They want the high court to do something about the "Polack" jokes on television.

Even as Polack jokes go, that is not very funny. But then, as the Polish American Congress (PAC) said to the justices last week, no Polack joke is funny if you happen to be of Polish ancestry. And, said the PAC, four Polish jokes told on television during an August, 1972 installment of the Dick Cavett Show were particularly unfunny.

In a petition to the high court, the PAC called the jokes told on the Cavett Show by comedian Bob Einstein "vile, demeaning stories," which unfairly attacked the "character, intelligence, hygiene [and] apperance" of an entire ethnic group and inflicted untold psychological damage on Polish-American children.

The PAC pleaded with the justices to give Polish-American leaders an opportunity to rebut the jokes on the Cavett Show and, by implication, on any television program in which the humor was at the expense of Polish-Americans.

These jokes, which have been popular in the United States for a decade, range from such jibes as "Have you heard about the Polish hijacker who demanded $3 and 50,000 parachutes?" to "Eight Poles declared war on rats and, when it was over, three Poles were dead and five returned with war brides."

On the Cavett Show that aroused the PAC and led to the filing of the case—Polish American Congress vs. FCC and ABC, 75-593—TV personality Steve Allen substituted for Mr. Cavett as host and appeared with Mr. Einstein in a skit.

Posing as Gil Dabrowski, president of an imaginary Polish anti-defamation league, Mr. Einstein told Mr. Allen about a fictitious lawsuit filed against the three television networks demanding a public apology for Polish jokes.

Then Dabrowski-Einstein offered four examples, including: "What happened when the Polish traveling salesman spent the night in the farmer's barn? The pig got up and went to the house."

**Apology Is Issued**

The PAC immediately protested and, the next night, Mr. Allen apologized on the air for offending Polish-Americans, although he said the whole routine was intended only to amuse viewers. Unsatisfied, the PAC petitioned the Federal Communications Commission and then the U.S. Appeals Court in Chicago for the right to reply.

According to the PAC, an umbrella organization representing one-tenth of the nation's 10 million Polish-Americans, the FCC's fairness doctrine entitles Polish-Americans to equal time to answer abusive broadcasters.

So far, the PAC has found no official encouragement in its drive for equal time. Both the FCC and the Court of Appeals turned down its request, holding that neither the fairness doctrine nor the FCC rule requiring broadcasters to air the responses of individuals subjected to personal attack applied to Polack jokes.

Noting that the fairness doctrine forces TV and radio stations to present conflicting views only on "controversial issues of public importance," the Appeals Court ruled that "a skit containing Polish jokes" did not qualify as a "controversial issue of public importance."

Not that the Appeals Court was totally unsympathetic. It agreed that comedian Einstein's jokes were in "poor taste," but it expressed some doubt that they were meant—or would be interpreted—as a serious judgment on the intelligence of Polish-Americans.

But the appeals judges ruled that the FCC had no authority "to turn ethnic sensibilities into law."

© *Los Angeles Times.*

## Argentina Adopts 'Social Contract' On Wages, Prices

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26 (AP).—Representatives of Argentina's powerful labor unions and business chiefs agreed yesterday to try to restore a 30-month-old "social contract" on prices and wages that broke down in June.

The decision was seen as an important victory for Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero, coming as it did amid growing labor unrest and indications that the government's policy on wage controls would not withstand a round of strikes for higher pay.

On Friday, strikes hit some automobile and manufacturing plants, banks, mines and mills.

The General Labor Confederation, with 3.5 million members, and the General Economic Confederation announced, regarding the "social contract," that they would try to work out joint policies on cost-of-living wage increases, full employment, increasing reinvestment and halting inflation estimated at 250 to 300 per cent this year.

The "social contract" announced by Mr. Cafiero would call off both strikes and dismissals of workers for 180 days while the government puts into effect a system of price controls and regulated wage increases.

### Wallace Tour Ends

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 26 (AP).—Gov. George Wallace returned home last night from a two-week tour of five European nations.

# *Rio Paints Its Sores to Dazzle Travel Agents*

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 26.—Rarely has there been a whitewashing job to equal it.

The federal government is spending $3 million and the city of Rio de Janeiro $1 million more, apart from costs hidden in other budgets.

Hundreds of beggars have been rounded up and more than 250 abandoned children—a permanent feature of any big Brazilian city—have been swept off the streets. Rio has a population of 4.5 million.

Teams of men and women have toiled for weeks cleaning streets and beaches of rubbish, filling in the holes in Rio's sidewalks, replanting flower gardens, camouflaging eyesores, scrubbing, polishing and painting monuments.

Banquets and receptions have been planned. The program of entertainment is endless. Special rates that make Brazilians green with envy have been negotiated with hotels, restaurants and travel companies.

**Idealistic Image Sought**

All this to present an idealistic image of Rio de Janeiro and Brazilian tourism to the 5,000 persons who will attend the annual conference of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) which opens in Rio tomorrow.

Brazil has a $350-million-a-year deficit in tourism and it is determined to reverse it, a government spokesman said.

But many Brazilians, resentful of the luxury and generosity to be lavished on the visitors at a time when Brazil's economy measures are hurting here, are questioning how far these efforts must go.

In the last four years Brazil has spent hundreds of millions of dollars—much of it in the form of fiscal credit and tax incentives—to build hundreds of hotels all over the country.

But many of them are far too expensive for most Brazilians and some stand half-empty. The problem is how to get the tourists to fill them.

Two years ago Brazil sent a mission to an ASTA meeting in Los Angeles with instructions to get this year's convention of U.S. travel agents, who control about 60 per cent of the world's tourist trade, for Rio de Janeiro at any cost.

They got it and no one here seems certain what the total cost will be.

The huge convention building has been decorated with giant flags and placards of welcome. Special arrangements have been made to clear the travel delegates quickly through immigration and customs areas.

More than 200 special buses have been borrowed from private companies to whisk delegates from the airport to their hotels and to transport them throughout the convention. These are the best buses in Rio, all air-conditioned.

But there have been emergencies in the frantic clean-up operation. A heavy rain fell upon a hillside slum, which overlooks the beach at Sao Conrado, site of some of the most luxurious hotels. The thousands of dwellings in the slum have no sewage lines and waste dribbles down the hillside into drainage pits. The deluge washed hundreds of tons of waste onto the beach and it took teams of cleaners days to shovel it up.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

## Austrians Take Fitness Walks on National Day

VIENNA, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Hundreds of thousands of Austrians participated in so-called "fitness walks" today to celebrate the 20th anniversary of their country's declaration of neutrality.

A record 450,000 persons, twice as many as last year, turned out for the fitness walks that are held each year on Austria's National Day.

Austria's permanent neutrality was proclaimed on Oct. 26, 1955, following the signing of a state treaty in Vienna by the four World War II occupation powers and the withdrawal of their troops.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, speaking at a Cabinet ceremony, made a plea to East and West to continue their policy of détente.

Mr. Kreisky said that "if there was no détente, we would be living in the shadow of a cruel demarcation line cutting across Europe, in a zone of disorder and fear."

### British Trains Crash

LONDON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A diesel locomotive crashed into the back of the stationary Aberdeen-to-London express train today, killing a woman and injuring 33 persons, three of them seriously.

## Russia to Step Up Oil Production

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union, already the world's biggest producer of oil, will step up production this year by about 6 per cent, Oil Minister Valentin Shashin has been quoted as saying.

The minister said oil and liquid gas extraction would be about 490 million tons, the 31-million-ton increase being almost entirely accounted for by development of the West Siberian oil fields.

The projected figure coincides with this year's plan but is short of the production envisaged when the 1971-75 five-year plan was first published, according to the newspaper Trud.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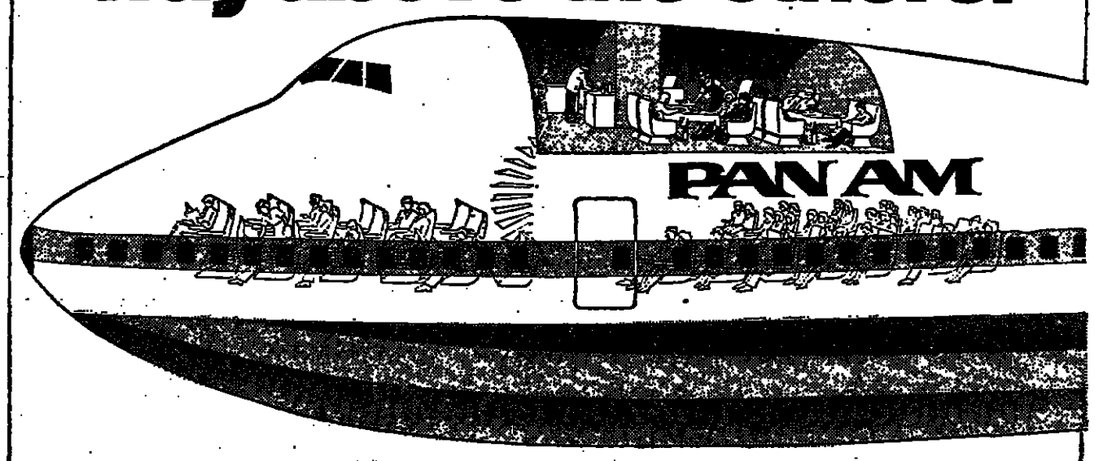


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Page 6— Monday, October 27, 1975 *

# From Nile to Potomac...

Unexpected elements of apprehension have crept into this week's visit of President Sadat of Egypt. Planned to symbolize and celebrate Egypt's new confidence in the United States, building upon last month's Sinai accord with Israel, this trip contains the roots of disillusionment for both sides.

As his visit to the United States begins, President Sadat's isolation among his fellow Arabs seems far more serious and enduring than anticipated. Instead of heralding a joint venture toward peace, therefore, Presidents Sadat and Ford may find themselves on the defensive about their new relationship.

The nagging issue is whether, during his months of successful mediation, Secretary of State Kissinger may have promised Mr. Sadat more than he can deliver—or, only slightly less dangerous, inadvertently allowed Egyptian expectations to rise far beyond the capacity of the U.S. government to satisfy.

The Ford administration has already expressed a willingness to consider selling armaments and military hardware to Egypt, to end that country's long-standing dependence upon the Soviet Union for war supplies. The quantity and quality of that aid, however, has been deliberately left open, and therein may lie disappointments. Mr. Sadat is reportedly planning to ask for a massive 10-year military resupply effort, which stands no chance whatsoever of being approved.

The growing cordiality between Egypt and the United States, after years of unquestioned Soviet influence in the land of the Nile, can only be welcomed as a basis for moderation and pragmatism in the Middle East. But as long as there is no peace between Israel and the Arab states, there are limits to the level of military support which the United States can reasonably proffer President Sadat, however much it may applaud his policies.

# ...Arabs in Flux

Hopes for progress toward a broader Middle East setting are threatened—if not fully thwarted—by the deep schism in the Arab world opened by the Sinai accord. The crisis in Lebanon, largely coincidental in timing, only seems to be hardening the rival blocs of moderates and radicals among the Arabs.

Braced for a period of public criticism of the accord between Israel and Egypt, U.S. diplomats nevertheless had discreetly opened discussions with the leadership of Syria to explore the possibility of a follow-up agreement dealing with the occupied Golan Heights. The U.S. strategy included a suggestion that President Ford and Syria's President Assad could meet in Europe sometime next month. Washington's reasoning was built upon the successful meeting of Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat in Salzburg last June, which paved the way for the September Sinai accord.

So far the Syrians have withheld any reply to this suggestion. Mr. Assad made a 24-hour visit to the Soviet Union recently to coordinate strategy between Moscow and Damascus—not to move toward negotiations, but to maintain and deepen Egypt's isolation.

The Arabs' division was sharply pointed up at the recent meeting of the Arab League in Cairo, which was boycotted by Syria, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Cairo meeting was called to deal with the worsening situation in Lebanon; but without the participation of three of the main participants in the Lebanese tragedy, little could be accomplished.

More urgent than any of the bilateral issues to be raised, Presidents Ford and Sadat at their Washington meeting this week need to design some workable alternative steps on the path to a settlement—before they find their way completely blocked.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# A Poetic Laureate

In awarding the 1975 Nobel Prize for Literature to the Italian poet Eugenio Montale, the judges have shown great sophistication and admirable independence. Every year drumbeaters for personages in the public eye tend to confuse popularity with artistic permanence. In the past, the judges have made concessions to national or regional choices; but this is not the case with Mr. Montale.

For at least two decades, the 79-year-old poet and essayist has been regarded in European literary circles as ranking with Paul Valéry and T. S. Eliot. The useful and essential small U.S. publishing houses and university presses have kept his poetry in print here despite modest sales. His style is free, his metaphor unexpected and, in a forthcoming collection, "New Poems," to be issued here in a few months, he aims to restore crude vitality to language with a Dantesque roughness.

The Nobel judges cited his interpretation of human values without sentimental illusions. In one of his poems, he wrote: "Often the pain of living have I met:/ it was the throttled rivulet's thin gurgling . . ./No good did I know either, but the wonder/Wrought by divine Indifference." By honoring Mr. Montale, the divine spark of poetry itself is paid homage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kissinger After China Visit

. . . The real détente policy is being criticized in the United States, which gives the Chinese leaders reason to believe that Mr. Kissinger no longer is the totally unchallenged negotiator that he was in recent years. Mao Tse-tung cannot fail to notice that the secretary of state is the most ardent advocate of détente with the Soviet Union and that his government colleagues, including Defense Secretary Schlesinger and President Ford himself, do not have the same "vested interest" in defending and pursuing the policy of the past years. From that to the belief that Mr. Kissinger is doing too much in order to keep Moscow's favor and that he must be told this openly, there is but one step which has just been made in Peking. What is involved is thus a personal setback of the secretary of state more than a turn in China's policy toward the United States. The Chinese leaders, more than ever anxious to concentrate their fire on the Soviet Union, long designated as the principal adversary, have every interest in remaining on relatively good terms with the United States, on the sole condition that the latter should not go too far in its relations with Moscow.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

### Hope for Spain

In Britain and around the world, Socialists, Marxists and other groups who call themselves progressives are doing a little jig of delight as the Franco regime is ending. Do they really imagine that their joy is shared by the ordinary men and women of Spain? Under Franco, Spain has had orderly and stable government for longer than at any other time in its modern history. The people have enjoyed greater prosperity than they have ever known.

Fascism is an odious, often cruel creed. But it is no more odious, no more cruel, no more absolute than Marxism. The hope for Spain, as for Portugal, is that it may escape the tyrannies of both the right and the left. That over the next few perilous months the flower of democracy may take root so that the people of Spain may at last have the freedom which is their right.

—*From the Sunday Express.*

* * *

A stable democratic Spain could be an immense asset to the European Community and reap benefits in return. Spain in chaos, or sliding back into tyranny, would be a political and economic burden and a potential threat to the balance of power. At the moment almost anything seems possible. The more serious threats come from extremists of the far left and right, and from the reaction which they could provoke among the more conservative members of the armed forces. In the main centers of power, in the army, the church, the middle classes, and among the leaders of commerce and industry, there are enough cautious democrats to prevail if they can only manage to agree on the right compromise between moving so fast that things get out of control and so slowly that frustration builds up.

—*From the Times (London).*

### Britain's Role at Energy Parley

North Sea oil is to Britain what the common agricultural policy is to France; and if De Gaulle could change the EEC to suit France then it is surely open to [British Foreign Secretary James] Callaghan to seek to change it to suit Britain.

Mr. Callaghan may have caused an almighty stir in the Brussels dovecotes by asking for his own seat at the energy conference. But he has not broken any rule by doing so. When the French failed to prevail over the Italians in the wine war they promptly ignored not just a rule but the whole basis of the Common Market by taxing imports of Italian wine. And, as Churchill would have said, they are magnificently unrepentant.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 27, 1900

NEW YORK.—The Herald correspondent in Washington cables that the President has approved of Russia's suggestion that in case of protracted differences of opinion between the Powers on the question of indemnities to be exacted from China, the matter should be left to arbitration. The President feels that this path offers a surer and more humane way leading to peace and prosperity for China and the world.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1925

PARIS.—A Labor member of the British Parliament told the convention of the American Federation of Labor some time ago that the Monroe Doctrine was dead. There could be no greater error. The Monroe Doctrine is still one of the cornerstones of United States policy and its corollary, Pan-Americanism, is the guiding principle of all the Latin American states. The Americas are favored economically and politicaly.

*'I'm a Democratic Senator . . . But I Don't Want to Run for President!'*

# Looking to '76: Are the Old Men Fit?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The prospect now is that the President of the United States for the next five years will be a man in his 60s regardless of which party wins the election of '76, and this raises once more the question of the candidates' health and the problem of the vice-presidency.

On the health question, we need to know more about the physical and mental condition of the candidates than we have in the past, and it is clear from the record that assurances on this score from the candidates themselves or their private doctors are not good enough.

Franklin Roosevelt deceived the voters about the true state of his declining health in the election of 1944, or was himself deceived by his own physician. Even John Kennedy was not exactly the robust and vital young man he appeared to be when he was elected president. And questions have been raised about Richard Nixon's stability and even whether he was in charge of the presidency during his last days in office.

### Don't Care?

Maybe the voters don't care for the question. President Eisenhower had a heart attack in his first term and all the painful details of this and his intestinal attacks were published, but the U.S. people elected him overwhelmingly to a second term. Lyndon Johnson was also elected in 1964 by a wide margin, though the facts of his massive heart attack were all known before the voting.

Nevertheless, while we insist on full disclosure of a presidential nominee's financial condition, we take his word, or his doctor's, on his physical and mental condition, which may be much more important to his conduct of the presidency.

What is needed, or so it seems here, is a review and certification by a panel of outside medical experts of the candidate's medical records before the nominating conventions. It may be objected that this is an invasion of privacy, but if a private in the U.S. Army has to pass a stiff medical examination, it is hard to argue that the potential commander in chief, whose responsibilities are somewhat larger and whose personal health and stability affect the public interest, should do any less.

At least two potential candidates for the presidency in 1976 illustrate the point. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, wounded and crippled by gunshots in the last presidential primary election campaign, has just come back from a two-week trip to Europe, proclaiming that this demonstrates he is in excellent health and capable of enduring the rigors of the presidency. His personal doctors confirm his judgment.

### Humphrey's Case

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota is a different case, in many more ways than one, but he also was extremely ill last year, and like Wallace asserts that he has fully recovered, and by all outward appearances, he has. But even so, it is important to know, especially since the tides in the Democratic party are running his way, what an objective appraisal of his condition would show.

Incidentally, I once asked Wallace whether he would be willing to submit to an outside review of his medical condition if he became a candidate. He replied that he would if the other candidates did the same, but the question has not been put to the others.

Likewise, there has been endless babble and speculation about how to improve the selection of vice-presidential candidates, but even though the parties seem determined to nominate men in their 60s next year, nothing has been done to correct the recklessly irresponsible procedures of the past.

In the last presidential election of 1972, the issue was decided at the last minute in the frenzy of the conventions at Miami Beach, without any careful review of either the financial or physical condition of the candidates. It resulted in the nomination by the Democrats of Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, who was later forced to withdraw because of his concealed medical record, and of Spiro Agnew of Maryland by the Republicans, who was later forced to resign for financial and moral charges that were not adequately investigated in advance.

Here again we should know, not after the parties nominate their presidential candidates but before, not only where they propose to go, but who's going with them, and what shape they're in physically and mentally. This takes time, and cannot be done in the bowling halls of Madison Square Garden and Kansas City while the delegates are dancing in the aisles.

### Violent Age

It is not responsible in this violent age, for example, to pick candidates for both the presidency and the vice-presidency from men in their 60s. The argument against Ford, Humphrey, Jackson, Rockefeller and Reagan is that they were formed in the different world of the 1930s and are stuck with their different prejudices out of the Depression, the New Deal and the cold war, but apparently very little can be done about this for the presidency.

If so, the postwar, post-Depression generation, who are now a majority of the U.S. population and deeply disenchanted by the leaders of the past, at least deserve the hope of younger men in the vice-presidency.

If we have to choose between old men in the White House, we should at least know in advance whether they are fit, and also, if they falter under the pressure, whom they offer as their substitutes before they are nominated.

# How to Fail Without Even Trying

By C. L. Sulzberger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The UN is an increasingly inconvenient organization for democratic societies because it can now be seen plainly as a built-in paradox from the start. More than half its current problems stem from the fact that its charter was drafted largely by democratic constitutional lawyers who understandably lacked the foresight to realize Western democracies were doomed to a decreasingly effective position.

For the original drafters, representative government was the only form of procedure considered worth institutionalizing for the UN. At the time of UN's incubation after World War II, this legal approach seemed consonant with political realities. Among existing nations then, the majority at least pretended to honor democratic forms.

But such is no longer the case. Of the UN's 143 current members (recently including São Tome, whose total population equals India's daily growth rate) only about two dozen could properly be called democracies. It is at best a strain for those unfamiliar with representational institutions to accustom themselves to their use in the East River's glass menagerie.

### One-Party Nations

A multiplicity of one-party countries coexists in the international multi-party governing apparatus. And this majority is cleverly adopting the UN structure to its own needs and uses, overriding a democratic opposition of dwindling efficacy.

Philosophically, it is odd for an organization based on democratic procedure to be dominated by elements that neither understand democracy nor wish to do so. A few years ago it was a widespread hope that many newly independent Third World lands might gradually become democratic, but the trend is in the opposite direction. Anyway the UN's function is to compose differences, not conduct an ideological kindergarten.

We might do well to remember that democracy as a system is not suited to most nations. It derives from tolerant habit, certain climatic and economic traditions, high literacy and inherited political stability.

### Soviet Skill

This combination is rare—which may well be why so few UN members and such a relatively small percentage of the earth's population prefer the democratic system. The slippage is the other way—take India as a case in point.

The Russians have managed with considerable skill to use a democratic system against democracy in UN and they may justifiably contend that history's tide is with them. After all they can see voting happily together on key issues such disparate voices as the Arab bloc, right-wing Chile and left-wing China.

All these seemingly come together in agreeing on some essentials among which the most important for us is a hostility to the United States and what it wants. An informal estimate by U.S. diplomats reckons that in the present UN General Assembly about 35 members are our friends, about 35 are neutral although rather hostile, and about 70 are sworn adversaries.

In other words, approximately half our associates in the world parliament dislike U.S. policies as a matter of principle. By the accident that sees mini-states and maxi-states sitting together, an approximate balance of population right now opposed to the United States is on about the same scale as national votes.

These days the biggest issue, which could end in destroying UN as we know it, is the drive to gradually disqualify and perhaps finally expel Israel as a "non-state" although it was in a sense created by UN and blessed by its two superpowers. This attempt violates the idea of UN which should, in theory, be open to any recognized state or ideology—without qualification.

### Statehood Concept

The concept of statehood is defined by international law. If it extends to the Comoros or the Maldives it obviously also extends to Israel and doesn't pertain to its specific borders, now under negotiation. However, today's thrust is against "intruded" states, meaning countries like Israel whose majority population displaced another and earlier majority.

If this bias is ever accepted, it should not be forgotten that the United States, Canada, Haiti, New Zealand, Brazil and Australia are all intruded states as well. Should Israel, a part of the geographical area known as Palestine, revert to Britain, its previous administrator? Or to Turkey, which owned it before then? Should UN's home, New York, be given back to the Indians?

The machinery of UN is being slowly bent in such a way that many members aren't even aware of the implications. Nor is there much the United States can do about it. After all, democratic lawyers joined in devising the procedural system now being used against democracy. The alternative of seeking Moscow's legal advice on how to revise the UN Charter does not commend itself.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.*

# Letters

## Voting Abroad

The House subcommittee charged with the bill giving the right to vote to Americans living abroad has just reported it to the full House Administration Committee.

Sometimes one wonders whether the U.S. political process works at all, even on such relatively simple questions as this legislation. Ten years ago Congress was asked to act. And now, as we approach another presidential election, it is becoming a race against time to see whether Congress can act speedily enough so that the States can make the necessary arrangements enabling Americans abroad to vote for president next year.

There should still be a good chance to complete legislative action because the Senate has already, *unanimously*, approved the bill. That unusual vote should suggest to its House colleagues that there is some merit in it. But despite the report of the House subcommittee, there is little ground for complacency—it made no recommendation one way or the other to the *full committee*.

There is strong support for the bill both in the United States and abroad. Both the Democratic and Republican chairmen, Robert Strauss and George Bush, are honorary chairman of the Bipartisan Committee for Absentee Voting. They have already recognized the right of Americans abroad to participate in the political process by arranging for them to name delegates, with a vote, to the forthcoming national conventions. It would be a sad anomaly if Americans abroad happen to swing the vote at the convention to nominate a candidate for whom they could not vote in the actual election.

People who so often say that there is little they can do about national issues should reflect—and act. Congressmen do read their mail and the local press as well as leading papers like The New York Times and The Washington Post, which are strong supporters of this legislation. Everyone should ask themselves: Is it not worth the effort to put pen to paper and make an effort to be heard?

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

## Questions for Lewis

Anthony Lewis (INT, Oct. 11) truly horrified this reader. How is it possible for anyone to project such a distorted picture of the United States? How can it be maintained that, "in the last 30 years there has been nothing remotely to match the aggressive war carried out by the United States in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos"? Has he not read of the execution of 150,000 peasants in North Vietnam? Does he not know which invaded the territory of the other, North Vietnam or South Vietnam? Is it an aggressive act to go to the defense of an invaded country? Has he not read about recent events in Cambodia where the whole population of the capital was driven out of their homes? Was it not reasonable to try to prevent this? And as to the 30 years, has he never heard of Stalin's atrocities, of events in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, nor read "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch"?

But the whole article is full of similar misrepresentations. Perhaps I admit an exception: he says "We Americans do not know ourselves . . ." Indeed, if we did, such articles would not appear in one of our best journals.

E. P. WIGNER.

Utrecht.

# An Inquiry Into Morals At the UN

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—There are —and I am one of them—many Jews who are not Zionists. So it is clearly possible to make a distinction between Zionism and the Jewish community.

But the overwhelming majority of Jews living in the United States, Europe and Latin America feel very strong support for Israel and tend to identify their own fate with the faith of the Jewish state. So drawing a line between Jews and Zionists is a supremely difficult intellectual task—the kind of distinction that would challenge an Aristotle or an Aquinas.

### The Motive

When large political bodies with important international responsibilities begin making such fine definitions, it is only natural to enquire about motive. The motive of the 70 countries which related last week in the Social Committee of the United Nations to condemn Zionism as a "form of racism" is not in doubt. These countries had a beast in view, a malign practical end that has nothing to do with improving race relations.

The basic purpose of the resolution was to blacken the name of Israel, and to put Jews everywhere on the defensive. The Arab states which sponsored the resolution at least had a pragmatic goal.

They hoped to discredit the influence of Jews in the United States and Europe who have been so helpful to Israel. They wished to deal cards to the enemies of Israel in this country and in Europe and thereby strengthen Arab claims against the Jewish state.

But there were also some far more ugly motives at work in at least a few countries. Certain regimes with no stake in the Middle East, but large colonies of Jews, clearly used the resolution to do a little Jew baiting back home. Brazil, for example, is a country which comes to mind. So does Argentina, and to some extent Chile.

The latent anti-Semitism of the motion was so clear that many European countries which have a big stake in the Middle East and which have been voting regularly against Israel, this time turned around.

### 'Obscene Act'

The French, the British, the West Germans, the Belgians and virtually all the other states of Western Europe joined the United States and a handful of African and Latin American states in opposing the resolution. In other words, the cockpit of modern anti-Semitism, Europe, recoiled with horror from the anti-Zionist resolution.

In these conditions, the moralistic comments made about the vote by Daniel P. Moynihan, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, seemed justified to me. The vote really was "an obscene act. It actually did bring the United Nations "to the point of officially endorsing anti-Semitism." It did indeed divide the nations which were animated by principle from those which were not.

But that is hardly the last word to be said on this matter. The true lesson of what happened arises from the rarity of the case. The vote on Zionism is a highly special affair—almost unique. The fact that it justifies condemnation in strong terms teaches how important it is not to be indiscriminate in making moral judgments at the United Nations or other international forums. The strong language Mr. Moynihan rightly used on this occasion can only be cheapened if he allows himself to become a combative Shakespearean figure raging against the world.

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Despite Retirement

# The World Is Still Fulbright's Oyster

By James Gerstenzang

WASHINGTON (AP).—He is no longer a senator or a powerful committee chairman, commanding headlines across the nation. Instead, he finds that life off Capitol Hill can be filled with "little troublesome things." Thermostats do not work, maps cannot be located and information is not instantly available to "the chairman."

But none of these problems has kept private citizen William Fulbright from making trips to the Far East, Middle East, Europe and the U.S. Capitol. He still finds his overriding interests lie in foreign affairs and promoting international understanding.

Mr. Fulbright left Congress on the last day of last year after spending 30 years in the Senate and two years in the House.

Between 1959—when he became chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—and his retirement, he was one of the leading congressional spokesmen on international affairs. He turned his committee chairmanship into a platform to lead opposition to the Vietnam war.

Gone are the suite of offices near the main entrance of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the aides and the secretaries. Instead, Mr. Fulbright spends his working days in a modest office in downtown Washington, assisted by the secretary who served him in the Senate.

He is a member of a prestigious law firm. He says, "There are more partners and associates here than there are senators."

But rather than practicing law, Mr. Fulbright concentrates on previous, long-standing interests.

## Expanding Program

The former senator sponsored the Fulbright scholars, a student exchange program at the graduate level. Now, he is working on expanding it to include international manpower training of technicians, computer operators, medical assistants, mechanics and others.

"This is what so many countries are interested in and need," he said.

Since returning to private life, he has made trips to Norway, Japan and several Arab nations. On occasion, the 70-year-old Mr. Fulbright has returned to his home state of Arkansas.

He has been made an honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. The honor was bestowed on him by Queen Elizabeth through the British ambassador here.

WP.

William Fulbright

But in an interview in his office, Mr. Fulbright complained, after some prompting, that the move from Sen. Fulbright to Mr. Fulbright has not been without its inconveniences—the loss of staff, the changing of routine, "all the little things . . . you get accustomed to in 30 years.

"It's quite a trial to adjust to a new routine, finding my papers, all the little things that go with running an office," he said.

## Out of Politics

Mr. Fulbright left the Senate after losing a primary election to Gov. Dale Bumpers, who went on to win the general election 11 months ago. Since then, the former senator has stayed out of politics and only keeps up with presidential politics through the newspapers.

"Television. There's not much you can do about it," he said.

Mr. Fulbright's trip to the Middle East was at the invitation of the United Arab Emirates. He also visited several other nations at the invitation of the Arab League.

He expresses concern over the uncertainty of Middle East security despite the recent interim agreement negotiated between Israel and Egypt.

"Nobody can calculate the cost of this kind of uncertainty" in terms of energy development and the world's standard of living, he said. "We do know that our own economy is having great difficulties. And so are others."

He believes that the interim agreement is better than no agreement but regrets the inability of Israel and Egypt to reach a long-term settlement.

## Very High Costs

"The costs are very high for a relatively small change in the status quo, drawing back just a few miles. And it's a very high cost in material, weapons and in money," he said.

On the other hand, a comprehensive agreement, accepted not only by Egypt and Israel, but also by Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia, could convince "business people and the world in general . . . that oil will be available and certainly at no greater price than it is now," he said.

"With that kind of confidence in the stability of the price [of oil], then the alternatives can get under way. I mean investments in the liquefaction of coal, the development of shale, the development of nuclear and solar energy," he added.

The former senator has been one of the leading supporters of the United Nations and, in his view, the foreign exchange program bearing his name is designed to increase acceptance of its concept.

"The real purpose of the exchange program which I've sponsored is not just to benefit the individual, but to create a climate in which we could find ways to solve our differences without warfare," he said.

"You know, people think you're kind of euphoric, you're sort of a dreamer," when talking about "finding an alternative to periodic warfare," he said. "Well, to accept the inevitability of war leads to resignation and no effort to do anything about it, and I don't believe that that's a reasonable, rational approach."

Joan Little with Jerry Paul outside courthouse in North Carolina.

*Money Is the Best Defense*

# Miss Little's Lawyer Indicts The System of Justice in U.S.

By Wayne King

DURHAM, N.C. (NYT).—There is a piece of graffiti thumbtacked to the bulletin board of Jerry Paul's law office upstairs off a side street in this southern tobacco center that says: "A jury is 12 people deciding who has the best lawyer."

The line pleases Mr. Paul; it fits what he concedes is his cynical view of his own profession. The 33-year-old lawyer who designed and carried out the successful defense of Joan Little is now a celebrity and he is feeling expansive as he talks about the case.

He has not worked at the law business much since the acquittal. "I'm bored with it, with the law," he said. Instead, there is his celebrity status, which is more interesting, and lucrative as well. He makes two speeches a week, these days, through a booking agency, at $500 to $1,000 each.

He is also planning a book and there is a movie in the fledgling stages. Mr. Paul says he "owns a piece of it." The producer, Ike Jones, hopes to attract Cicely Tyson to play Miss Little. Mr. Paul says he favors Robert Redford for his own role.

## Her Campaign

Mr. Paul also has on his bulletin board a column by Mike Royko of the Chicago Daily News, assailing Joan Little, "of icepick fame," for using her own celebrity status as a platform to argue that all black prisoners should be freed.

Mr. Royko also wrote that many people found Miss Little's version of the slaying of Clarence Allgood "almost laughable," and went on: "It was just as easy to believe that she had set up the old geezer for murder and escape as it was to believe that he forced her to defend herself."

Jerry Paul does not go that far. He says that he still believes in Miss Little's innocence. But he says it is almost irrelevant; that the whole trial process had nothing to do with justice. He uses the words "illusion" and "charade." He says that he simply "bought" Joan Little's acquittal and it cost $325,000.

"This system doesn't want justice," he said. "It wants convictions. That's why, given enough money, I can buy justice. I can win any case in this country, given enough money. I can create illusion, anything. I'm going to tell the truth. You must destroy the charade, the illusion of justice."

But why admit that the acquittal was "bought"—that the ability to buy the best counsel, to mount an extensive jury selection process, to hire investigators, to fly in expert witnesses, to spend thousands on "counseling" for Miss Little to prepare her for her testimony, even to hire a psychic to "feel the vibes" of prospective jurors. Why call attention to all that?

"When you talk about how you did it," Mr. Paul said, "you say, 'I bought you.' By saying that, I point out the defects of the system. You hold it up to ridicule."

Miss Little, a 21-year-old black woman, was acquitted in August of the murder of 62-year-old Clarence Allgood, the Beaufort County jailer who she said forced her to perform oral sex as he held an icepick to her face.

The jury of six blacks and six whites took an hour and 18 minutes to decide that the prosecution had not proved its contention that Miss Little willfully murdered the jailer, that she lured him into her cell and killed him with an icepick she had taken from a desk drawer hours earlier when she made a telephone call.

Mr. Paul says he still doesn't know what happened in the cell more than a year ago and that it is, moreover, almost irrelevant. What is important to Mr. Paul is that the acquittal struck a blow at "the system."

"If somebody gave me a way to overthrow the system overnight I'd do it," he said. "But we're not ready for it.

"The movement has historically taken cases like this to dramatize things," he said. "In this country, ideology doesn't motivate people. Issues don't either. But an event, a cause, will. Joan was the cause."

To win her acquittal, Mr. Paul says that he worked with his witness endlessly, taking her through her story over and over, until she became bored with it. He did this, he says, so that the prosecutor could not, no matter how hard he tried, make her angry, angry enough to make a mistake or, even, to come down off the stand after him, a mistake that could have been, quite literally, fatal for Miss Little, who was originally charged with first-degree murder, which carries a mandatory death penalty.

## Moment for Tears

There was even, at times, what amounted almost to posthypnotic suggestion, according to Mr. Paul, talking to her when she was drowsy, almost asleep. There was a moment in her recounting of her story when she broke down and wept. Mr. Paul knew when that moment was, and he did not tamper with it; when the time was right to bring forth tears, he brought forth tears and Miss Little cried.

There were other things, such as parading Miss Little before the photographers with a copy of "To Kill a Mockingbird" clutched in her arms, the title of the book about injustice in the South conspicuously showing. The wire service photo was used all over the country.

There were stories leaked to the press—that Miss Little would act as her own co-counsel and that a secret witness would bring out damaging testimony—events that did not happen but did buy valuable space in the news media and, through them, brought more donations to the Joan Little defense fund.

"You must orchestrate the press," Mr. Paul said. "This country works that way. You have to deal with reality. And that fact is this country's weakness."

A Question of Priorities

# Britain's Health-Care Probe

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON (NYT).—When Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced a week ago that he was naming a royal commission to investigate the problems of the National Health Service, he did something that struck some people as rather odd. He said he did not want the commission to discuss whether doctors should spend part of their time in private practice, or the related question of whether hospitals in Britain's socialized system should have special wings for fee-paying patients.

It seemed strange because the issues of private practice and "pay-beds" are not only fiercely contested but also at the heart of the dispute between medical leaders and Barbara Castle, the Health Minister, who has been called the Red queen by some senior leaders in the profession.

But what has really caused the latest crisis in the health system here is not the old ideological arguments but the plain fact, admitted by Mrs. Castle, that the service is not meeting the expectations of the founders or the people it is supposed to serve.

The device of a royal commission was probably the best one available to Mr. Wilson, because the subject—even with the issue of fee-paying patients removed—is an emotional one. Like blue-ribbon presidential panels in the United States, royal commissions are composed of "distinguished" and theoretically nonpartisan citizens and are given a leisurely schedule in which to work.

## 28 Years Old

The commission may need all the time it can get. When the Health Service was founded 28 years ago, its architects persuaded themselves that the provision of free quality care for all might actually reduce the demand for treatment and the strains on the budget. But things have not worked that way.

While some major diseases—tuberculosis, for example—have declined, others—including cancer and heart disease—have not. Illness-related absences from work have increased. Doctors have noted a rise in complaints of mental and emotional strain. And even the system's most devoted friends concede that the prospect of free care has encouraged persons suffering from minor ailments to seek it.

It is highly unlikely that the average Briton would wish to replace the Health Service with old-fashioned marketplace medicine; many doctors like it, and even Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives have not suggested its abolition.

But the combination of rising demand and essentially static resources has meant problems. The current outlay is £3.86 billion ($8 billion) a year, but for several years the spending on medicine has been about 5.4 per cent of the gross national product.

## Biggest Problems

The most prominent problems are long waiting times for patients and the crushing demands on the available doctors.

"The treatment is good once you get in the hospital," a hotel porter remarked the other day. "It's the getting in that's the problem."

The demands on the doctors, meanwhile, were illustrated last week when nearly a third of the country's 9,000 "junior" hospital doctors—those below the rank of senior specialists—staged temporary stoppages to protest what they thought was insufficient overtime pay for workweeks that sometimes stretched as long as 80 hours. The basic annual salary for "juniors," most of them under 38 years of age, ranges from £2,705 to £5,990.

Despite Mr. Wilson's plea, it remains to be seen whether the commission will be able to escape the issues of private practice and pay beds. One reason is that both have contributed to the income of the "consultants," the most senior specialists, who are no less dissatisfied with their government pay than the "juniors."

Under the present system, about half the country's 12,500 consultants are "part timers," devoting roughly four-fifths of their time to the Health Service, the rest to private practice. For this privilege they forgo 18 per cent of their government salary, which ranges from £7,250 to £10,630 a year, not counting special merit increases. But most of them can more than make up for this in their private practices.

The argument over private practice for doctors who spend only one-fifth of their time at it strikes many as a symptom of more fundamental problems and even some Laborites have chided Mrs. Castle for making such an issue of it.

The real issues, they say, involve priorities. They ask whether the Health Service is spending too much money on hospitals and not enough on the general practitioners—the family doctors—who could treat minor ailments less expensively. Should new research and fancy innovation be slowed down? Should more money be spent on education to increase the number of doctors? Should money be taken from other parts of the budget to refinance the health system?

These are the kinds of questions that Mr. Wilson has asked the commission to consider. In doing so, he has conceded that the system he once called the "envy of the world" needs an overhaul.

# French Are Hanging On In the New Morocco

By Paul Olbe

CASABLANCA (IHT). — The first-class section of the Air France *Casablanca-Paris flight is* full of well-to-do French residents returning for a visit to *la Métropole.*

The airline's local manager, Charles Franchi, says some French professional men "only have time for a quick sandwich on their yachts during the week so they like to take a break in France on the weekend."

Others return to see to their practices, be it medicine or law, in France.

Sweeping "Moroccanization" of French and other foreign-owned firms has meant local investors acquiring 50 per cent of holdings and Moroccans taking over as chairmen. Farms that remained in French hands for nearly two decades after Moroccan independence have been acquired by the state.

Nonetheless, a category of wealthy French people has stayed on. Many Frenchmen have gone into partnership with local businessmen and their continued presence is helping Morocco in its efforts to persuade foreign investors to put their money into what King Hassan II's ministers call a liberal form of economy.

## Shrinking Colony

The French colony in Morocco has shrunk from close to 400,000 at the time of independence in 1956 to a current 55,000. Less than half belong to families established in the country from the days of the French protectorate. The others are teachers, doctors, technicians and some military *coopérants.*

The Moroccanization measures, which started coming into force two years ago and which ended this summer, led to an exodus of 10,000 storekeepers, mainly in Casablanca, and the vacating of about 3,000 farms.

Some French settlers have stayed on to rent back their former estates from the new Moroccan owners and Frenchmen manage the royal estates. But the French presence today is mainly in Casablanca and the capital, Rabat, where young French *coopérants* and their families contrast with the many older French businessmen who are working mostly now with Moroccans. *Aperitif time in Casablanca* finds them in cafés that still bear French names.

There are more than 7,000 French professors in Moroccan lycées and there remain flourishing French lycées, the Descartes in the capital, three in Casablanca and others in Meknes, Marrakesh and Tangier.

## Stay in System

A French diplomat commented that leaders of the nationalist Istiqlal party, which wants to base education on the Islamic model, send their sons to French schools. "They go on to French higher institutions and remain in the French system."

*Moroccanization principally hit* the French-run banks and insurance sector. Pierre Rousselot, general secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce in Casablanca, said: "Big French firms found Moroccan partners."

Paris-Rabat relations, long soured by the Ben Barka affair, were patched up when President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing paid an official visit to King Hassan earlier this year. Morocco had offered $25 million compensation for seized farmland, far less than its worth, "but the first time any compensation has been offered for a land take-over," a French diplomat said.

Relations were further improved by the Moroccan decision to allow French residents the right to transfer $65,000 out of the country compared with the previous limit of $25,000. French aid is being increased and French investments are to be guaranteed. Morocco has also turned to the Euromarket for funds and is wooing French and other foreign businessmen with a 10-year tax-free inducement to set up exporting industries.

So the still sizable French colony appears certain to stay on. Artisans were not touched by the take-over laws and the *charcutier* (pork butcher) in Rabat, the French-run garages in Casablanca and the local French coiffeur continue as before.

Private villas of wealthy Frenchmen were not affected either. And French skills in the hotel trade are still very much in demand.

The country is swarming summer and winter with French tourists and French-run hotels are going up to meet the demand—the country is dotted with Club Méditerranée establishments. A new hotel at Mohammedia proved so popular that Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi decided to take it over completely for a month.

French promoters continue to run casinos and French politicians and Paris mannequins sip drinks around Marrakesh pools.

King Hassan has removed the French grip on the economy. The palace line now is "partnership" and "a bigger cake for all—Moroccan and foreigner," as one of his ministers put it.

"The French community has drawn in upon itself since the changes, but everything has been done relatively liberally," a long-time French resident said.

# U.S. Intelligence Agencies Flunking on House Panel's Report Card

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON (NYT).—As the House Select Committee on Intelligence ended the first phase of its investigation this month, it left behind what many see as a troubling answer to the question of how well U.S. intelligence performs its principal task—predicting events of international significance in time to allow the makers of foreign policy to prepare or react.

The conclusion that seems to emerge from public hearings over the last month is that the half-dozen or so federal agencies charged with gathering and evaluating foreign intelligence do not provide a reliable early warning system where such things as wars, invasions and political upheavals are concerned.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., who heads the 13-member committee, recently went so far as to question this country's ability to detect in advance a threat to its shores.

"If an attack were to be launched on America in the very near future," Rep. Pike said, "it is my belief that America would not know that the attack were about to be launched."

The Central Intelligence Agency disputed that assertion, but so far no one has seriously challenged Rep. Pike's assessment that, in return for an annual intelligence budget that approaches $7 billion, the country does not seem to be getting its money's worth.

In the public hearings, the committee chose to concentrate on four international crises in which the United States had a military or diplomatic interest and by which it was to some extent caught off guard—the 1968 Tet offensive in Vietnam, the 1973 war in the Middle East, the military coup in Portugal and the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey.

Despite delays in obtaining documentary evidence, delays occasioned by a dispute with President Ford over the committee's handling of secret materials, the panel was able to establish that, in each of the four instances, warnings of what was to happen failed to reach the top.

The committee is also understood to have received documents showing failures of intelligence in advance of other events, including the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its allies and the detonation of a nuclear device by India, but those materials are still secret.

## Unannounced Cutback

In the case of the 1968 Tet offensive, the committee heard assertions that U.S. leaders, in deference to preconceived policies and for fear of inflaming anti-war sentiment at home, had ignored indications that the Communist forces might be twice as large as the official estimates.

Samuel Adams, a former CIA analyst who specialized in studying the Viet Cong, recounted his contention that this country's "astonishment" at the scope of the Tet offensive had resulted from a deliberate effort within the intelligence community "to portray the Viet Cong as weaker than they actually were."

Mr. Adams quoted from previously secret cablegrams between Saigon and Washington that resulted in the unannounced dropping of two categories of Viet Cong forces from the official strength estimate to keep it at its previous level of 299,000.

Mr. Adams's charges of deception were not repeated by witnesses who testified about Cyprus, Portugal and the Middle East, but their accounts of failure to see clearly or interpret correctly key signals were equally dismaying to most of the committee members.

A subsequent assessment obtained by the committee said, "There was an intelligence failure in the weeks preceding the outbreak of war in the Middle East" in October, 1973.

The fault, it said, lay not with the collectors of intelligence, who passed on "plentiful, ominous and often accurate" indications that the threat of war was serious, but rather with analysts who were assuring officials that "neither side appears to be bent on initiating hostilities."

Some of the best intelligence, the committee was told, was picked up by the National Security Agency, which monitors the military communications of other countries.

But some of this intelligence could not be passed on to the "Watch Committee" set up to keep an eye out for trouble spots, because its members were not cleared to receive such sensitive material.

Ray Cline, the State Department's director of research and intelligence at the time of the 1973 war, testified that he had concluded hours before the fighting began that hostilities probably were imminent and he had asked that the message be passed to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Cline said he learned later that Mr. Kissinger never got the message because his secretary "did not want to trouble him at that late hour."

Three intelligence officials told the committee that their agencies—the CIA, the State Department and the Defense Intelligence Agency—had been surprised by last year's overthrow of the Portuguese government by leftist military leaders.

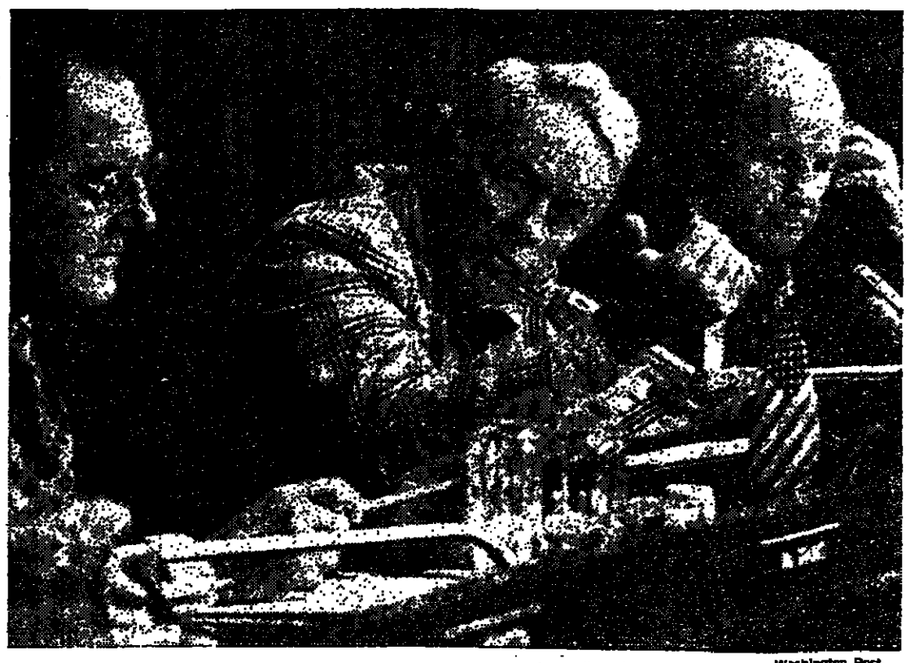
According to William Hyland, the current State Department intelligence chief, no specific warning was provided by intelligence agencies, despite clear indications in the months before.

According to evidence and testimony assembled by the House committee, CIA analysts studying the Cyprus situation in July of last year tempered their earlier warnings that the government of Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, was endangered by the military regime in Greece.

That reversal in predictions, according to a second post-mortem report made available to the committee, occurred a few days before Archbishop Makarios was ousted and was founded on a single CIA report from Athens suggesting that the government there "had now decided not to move against Makarios, at least for the time being."

The House committee drew no conclusions about what factors might account for the intelligence failures, but the CIA officers who wrote the Cyprus post-mortem report offered a possible explanation.

Among analysts, they said, there exits "the perhaps subconscious conviction and hope that ultimately reason and rationality will prevail, that apparently irrational moves will not be made by essentially rational men."



Washington Post.

Chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y. (center), is flanked by Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn. (left), and Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., during a session of the House Intelligence Committee.

## *19th-Century Bishop Is Sixth Saint of 1975*

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI today canonized, at a ceremony in St. Peter's Square, a 19th-century Italian missionary, Bishop Giustino de Jacobis, who was the first apostolic vicar of Abyssinia and spent more than 20 years there in missionary work.

The sixth person to be canonized in the Catholic Church's current "holy year," he is credited with three miracles. One involved the dramatic recovery of a boy who had almost died of nephritis. The curing of a nun suffering from a stomach tumor 20 years ago was also attributed to the intervention of the new saint.

## Domestic Bonds

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AbbtLab 9.2s99 | 3 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | — ¾ |
| Abex Cp 8⅝s77 | 48 | 100¾ | 100 | 100¼ | +1¼ |
| AddrMlt 9⅝s95 | 131 | 78 | 78½ | 78 | +1⅝ |
| AirRed cv3⅝87 | 29 | 80 | 79⅝ | 80 | — ⅞ |
| AlaBncp 10½s99 | 118 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100 | |
| AlaPw 9¾s04 | 5 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| AlaPow 9s2000 | 33 | 88 | 86¼ | 86⅞ | + ⅝ |
| AlaPw 8⅞s2003 | 17 | 87⅛ | 85½ | 87⅛ | +4⅜ |
| AlaPw 8½2001 | 37 | 84 | 81 | 84 | +3⅜ |
| AlaPw 8¼2002 | 3 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | — ⅛ |
| AlaPw 7⅞2002 | 15 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +3 |
| AlaPw 7¾2002 | 10 | 80 | 80 | 80 | +5½ |
| Alexnd cv5½96 | 43 | 52 | 51½ | 51½ | +2 |
| AllsnMtg 8¾79 | 188 | 48⅝ | 30½ | 36 | —4⅝ |
| AlleghL cv4s81 | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +1 |
| AlldCh 8⅝s83 | 12 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | — ⅜ |
| AlldCh 6.60s93 | 22 | 82¾ | 80¼ | 82¾ | +3 |
| AlliedCh 3½s78 | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| AlliedPd 7s84 | 15 | 70½ | 68 | 68½ | —8⅞ |
| AlldSt cv4½s81 | 28 | 160 | 148 | 160 | +63½ |
| AlldSt cv4½s92 | 497 | 104¾ | 97 | 104 | +7 |
| Alld Su cv5⅝87 | 23 | 45 | 43¾ | 44⅞ | +1⅝ |
| Alcoa 9s95 | 40 | 99 | 98 | 99 | + ⅝ |
| Alcoa 7.45s96 | 13 | 84¼ | 84 | 84¼ | + ¼ |
| Alcoa 6s92 | 11 | 78 | 75½ | 78 | +2 |
| Alcoa 4¼s82 | 10 | 82 | 80 | 82 | +2¼ |
| Alcoa cv5¼s91 | 229 | 82 | 79 | 81 | +2½ |
| Alcoa 3⅝s83 | 8 | 75⅝ | 75⅛ | 75⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Alcoa 3s79 | 10 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | |
| Aluan 9½s95 | 19 | 94 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | + ⅛ |
| AluCan 4½s80 | 2 | 89 | 89 | 89 | — ⅞ |
| AMAX 8⅝s84 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | —1¼ |
| AMAX 8½s96 | 1 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | + ½ |
| AMAX 8s86 | 118 | 90¼ | 89⅛ | 89¼ | + ⅛ |
| AMAX 7½s78 | 13 | 97½ | 97¼ | 97½ | + ¼ |
| AmrHes 6¼s96 | 8 | 71⅛ | 70⅛ | 71¼ | +1⅛ |
| AmAirF cv6s98 | 48 | 90 | 89 | 90 | +1½ |
| AmAirlin 11s88 | 22 | 98⅞ | 97 | 98⅞ | +1⅜ |
| AmAirl 10⅞s88 | 32 | 96½ | 95 | 96½ | +1⅞ |
| AmAirlin 10s89 | 2 | 93⅞ | 93⅝ | 93⅞ | + ⅝ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AAirl cv4¼s92 | 79 | 42¼ | 41¼ | 41½ | — ½ |
| ABrand 9⅜s79 | 319 | 105 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | —1⅜ |
| ABrand 8⅛s85 | 102 | 100 | 97 | 100 | +3⅛ |
| ABrand 5⅝s92 | 15 | 74¼ | 74 | 74¼ | + ⅜ |
| ABdcst 9.35s00 | 37 | 100 | 97¾ | 100 | +1⅛ |
| AmCan 6s97 | 72 | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | +2⅞ |
| AmCan 3¾s88 | 3 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | + ¼ |
| ACenM cv6¾91 | 18 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| AmCyan 7⅝s01 | 11 | 85¼ | 85⅛ | 85¼ | + ½ |
| AmDist 4¾s86 | 6 | 55 | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | |
| AExpCr 9⅝s82 | 8 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | +4⅝ |
| AExpCr 6½77 | 1 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | — ⅞ |
| AForPw 5s2030 | 77 | 45⅝ | 44½ | 45⅝ | + ⅝ |
| AmForP 4.8s87 | 98 | 60 | 59¼ | 59¼ | + ¼ |
| AGenIns 6⅜94 | 25 | 97 | 97 | 97 | +4 |
| AHoist cv5½s93 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 73¼ | +1⅛ |
| AHoist cv4⅞92 | 39 | 90⅞ | 85¼ | 90⅞ | +5⅝ |
| A Hosp cv5⅜99 | 136 | 121½ | 118 | 119 | +2 |
| AmInv 9½s76 | 12 | 99½ | 98¾ | 99 | |
| AMFd cv4⅞81 | 72 | 79 | 77 | 77 | — ⅛ |
| AMedcp cv5s97 | 71 | 44½ | 44 | 44½ | — ½ |
| AmMot cv6s88 | 386 | 68 | 64 | 65¼ | +1⅛ |
| ASmelt 4⅝s88 | 14 | 57¼ | 56⅞ | 57¼ | —8¼ |
| AmStrs 9⅜s90 | 5 | 101 | 101 | 101 | +1 |
| AmSug 5.30s93 | 23 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | — ⅜ |
| ASug 5.30s93r | 13 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | |
| ATT 8.80s2005 | 1671 | 101⅛ | 100 | 101 | +1 |
| ATT 8⅝s00xw | 2308 | 101⅛ | 99⅞ | 100¼ | + ⅝ |
| ATT 8.70s2002 | 509 | 100⅞ | 99½ | 99⅞ | + ½ |
| AT&T 8⅜s07 | 4262 | 100 | 98 | 98⅞ | + ⅜ |
| AT&T 7⅜s02 | 565 | 99½ | 98⅛ | 99⅛ | + ⅝ |
| AT&T 7.75s77 | 248 | 101 | 100 | 100½ | — ½ |
| AT&T 7⅛s03 | 103 | 85½ | 84½ | 85½ | + ½ |
| AT&T 7s2001 | 219 | 85 | 83 | 84¼ | + ⅛ |
| AT&T 6¾s79 | 138 | 96⅛ | 95½ | 95½ | — ⅞ |
| AT&T 4⅞s85 | 167 | 76 | 73⅝ | 75⅛ | +1¼ |
| AT&T 4⅜s85r | 67 | 75½ | 74 | 74⅛ | |
| AT&T 3⅞s90 | 83 | 63⅞ | 61⅝ | 63⅞ | + ⅞ |
| AT&T 3¼s84 | 30 | 69 | 69 | 69 | +1 |
| AT&T 2⅞s87 | 27 | 61¼ | 60¼ | 61¼ | +1¼ |
| AT&T 2¾s80 | 99 | 82⅛ | 81½ | 82 | — ⅝ |
| AT&T 2⅞s82 | 71 | 75½ | 74 | 75 | + ¾ |
| AT&T 2⅝s86 | 173 | 62 | 60¼ | 62 | +1 |

# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AmesDSt 10s95 | 31 | 76 | 75½ | 76 | +1½ |
| AMF 10s85 | 89 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 | |
| Amfac cv5¼94 | 74 | 58⅛ | 57½ | 58 | — ⅞ |
| Apex cv5¼94 | 336 | 47½ | 46⅛ | 47½ | +1 |
| Anheu 9.20s05 | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | +2½ |
| Anheusr 6s92 | 16 | 76⅛ | 75⅝ | 76⅛ | + ⅝ |
| Anheu 5.45s91 | 15 | 73⅛ | 72½ | 73⅛ | + ¼ |
| Anheusr 4⅝s89 | 2 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| viAnnArb 4s95f | 6 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | —4⅜ |
| ApcoOil 5⅝s81 | 1 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | +1½ |
| ApcoOil cv5s88 | 41 | 86⅝ | 86⅛ | 86½ | |
| APL cv5¼s88 | 61 | 92 | 88⅛ | 92 | +4 |
| ApplP 11⅛s83 | 71 | 104 | 102 | 104 | +2 |
| ApplP 11s82 | 14 | 102 | 101⅝ | 102 | |
| ApplP 8⅝s76 | 28 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | + ½ |
| Appal P 7⅛s79 | 34 | 93 | 92½ | 93 | — ½ |
| ARASv cv4⅝96 | 36 | 65 | 63 | 63 | — ½ |
| ArcoPip 8.7s85 | 359 | 104½ | 101½ | 101⅞ | — ⅛ |
| ArcoPip 8⅝s83 | 289 | 101 | 99⅜ | 100⅛ | + ½ |
| ArcoPip 8s82 | 125 | 99¾ | 99 | 99½ | + ½ |
| Aristar 9⅝s89 | 62 | 74 | 72½ | 74 | —2 |
| ArizPSv 9.8s80 | 157 | 103⅝ | 102¾ | 103⅝ | + ⅞ |
| ArizPSv 9½s82 | 424 | 101¾ | 100⅝ | 101¾ | +1½ |
| Armco 4⅝s86 | 6 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | + ⅝ |
| Armco 4.35s84 | 3 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Armour 5s84 | 28 | 73 | 72 | 73 | +1 |
| Armour 5s84r | 6 | 73 | 73 | 73 | |
| Armr cv4½s83 | 2 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | +1½ |
| ArmCk 8.45s84 | 25 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | +1 |
| ArmsRu 8⅝s96 | 8 | 82½ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | — ⅞ |
| ArmR cv4½s87 | 32 | 53 | 52 | 52 | |
| AshlO cv4¾s93 | 91 | 61⅞ | 59⅛ | 61⅞ | +3⅛ |
| AsDGCr 8⅝s83 | 18 | 100¼ | 99½ | 100¼ | +3⅛ |
| AssoCp 9¼s98 | 16 | 86⅛ | 85 | 86⅛ | —2⅛ |
| AssoCp 8⅛s77 | 18 | 100 | 99 | 99 | |
| Assoinv 5¼77 | 1 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assoinv 5¼77 | 7 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | + ⅛ |
| AssoInv 5⅞09 | 16 | 85½ | 85⅛ | 85½ | + ⅝ |
| Assoinv 4⅞s85 | 10 | 62¼ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | + ⅞ |
| Assoinv 4⅞76 | 6 | 97 | 96¼ | 97 | + ¼ |
| Assoinv 4½83 | 19 | 65⅞ | 64⅞ | 65½ | +1⅜ |
| AtchT&SF 4s95 | 11 | 53⅝ | 53 | 53⅝ | + ⅝ |
| AtchTSF 4s95r | 20 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| AtlcoM 6⅝s82 | 10 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | + ⅝ |
| AtlCstL 4.95s88 | 1 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | + ½ |
| AtRch 8⅞s2000 | 71 | 98⅞ | 95½ | 98¾ | +2⅛ |
| AtlRich 7⅝s03 | 50 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | +5⅛ |
| AtlRich 7.7s2000 | 1 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | + ⅝ |
| AtlRich 7s76 | 55 | 99½ | 99 | 99½ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Rich 5⅝s97 | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| ATO cv4⅞s87 | 25 | 52 | 52 | 52 | +1⅝ |
| AvcoCp 7½93 | 153 | 58⅞ | 57 | 58 | — ½ |
| AvcoC cv5½s93 | 80 | 47 | 44⅛ | 47 | +2⅛ |
| Avco Fin 11s90 | 16 | 103 | 102 | 103 | +1 |
| AvcoFin 9⅛s89 | 19 | 100 | 99½ | 100 | + ½ |
| AvcoFin 7⅞s92 | 1 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +5 |
| AvcoFin 7⅝s97 | 1 | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | |
| AvcoFin 7⅝s89 | | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | + |
| AvcoFin 8⅝s77 | 23 | 100⅞ | 100 | 100⅞ | +1⅛ |
| AvcoFin 7⅞s89 | 3 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | + ½ |
| AveryPd 9⅛s81 | 10 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | +1⅛ |
| BellGE 10⅝s83 | 7 | 107½ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | —1⅛ |
| BellGE 10s93 | 33 | 106⅝ | 106 | 106 | —⅛ |
| BellGE 9⅝s05 | 158 | 102¼ | 101⅛ | 101⅞ | — ⅛ |
| B&O 11s77 | 32 | 100⅞ | 100⅛ | 03⅝ | — ½ |
| B&O cv6⅛s97 | 15 | 120 | 120 | 120 | —4½ |
| B&O cv4⅛s10f | 18 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | + ⅛ |
| B&O 4⅝s95 | 4 | 49⅞ | 47⅞ | 49⅞ | — ¼ |
| B&O 4s80 | 3 | 79⅛ | 79 | 79⅛ | + ⅛ |
| BangP cv8⅛84 | 26 | 55 | 55 | 55 | + ¼ |
| BangP 5⅝s92 | 12 | 62¼ | 62 | 62 | — ⅛ |
| Bk Cal cv6¼96 | 55 | 72 | 70 | 71 | +4⅜ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk NY cv6¾94 | 60 | 81 | 79⅞ | 80½ | +1 |
| Bankam 8⅞s03 | 311 | 98 | 95 | 97½ | +1⅛ |
| Bankam 7⅞s03 | 10 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | +2⅛ |
| BankTr 8⅛s99 | 5 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | + ⅝ |
| Bax Lb cv4¼91 | 114 | 120 | 117 | 120 | +3 |
| BaxLab cv4s87 | 1 | 237 | 237 | 237 | +29 |
| BeatFds 7⅞s94 | 10 | 92 | 92 | 92 | — ⅛ |
| Beau cv4⅞90A | 131 | 57 | 54⅛ | 57 | +2⅞ |
| Beaunt cv4⅞90 | 5 | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | +5⅛ |
| Becton cv5s89 | 85 | 76 | 74⅞ | 76 | |
| Beech cv4¾s93 | 28 | 59 | 57 | 57 | |
| Belco cv4⅞s88 | 27 | 56 | 55 | 56 | — ⅛ |
| Belden cv6s90 | 30 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 | + ¼ |
| BellTPa 9⅝s14 | 56 | 105⅞ | 104 | 104 | +1⅛ |
| BellTPa 8⅞s15 | 5 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | +2⅛ |
| BellTPa 8⅜s06 | 122 | 96⅞ | 95⅛ | 96 | + ⅛ |
| BellTPa 7½s13 | 18 | 83⅛ | 82 | 83⅛ | — ⅛ |
| BellTPa 7⅛s12 | 9 | 84 | 81 | 84 | +3 |
| BellTPa 7s80 | 7 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| Bendix 9⅝s81 | 95 | 102⅛ | 101 | 102⅛ | +1⅛ |
| BenefCp 9⅜s79 | 97 | 104⅛ | 103 | 104 | — ⅛ |
| BenefCp 8⅛s78 | 43 | 101⅛ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | + ⅞ |
| BenefCp 8⅝s76 | 28 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | + ⅝ |
| BenefCp 7⅛s96 | 29 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +4 |
| BenefCp 6⅞s77 | 26 | 98⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | |
| BenefCp 6⅝s79 | 2 | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | |
| Berksy cv5⅛86 | 5 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| Beth Stl 9s2000 | 75 | 100⅞ | 99 | 100⅞ | + ⅝ |
| BethStl 8.45s05 | 44 | 96⅞ | 95 | 96⅞ | —1⅛ |
| Beth Stl 6⅞s99 | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | +4⅛ |
| BethStl 4⅞s90 | 33 | 65 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | + ⅛ |
| BethStl 3⅛s80 | 2 | 81⅛ | 80⅛ | 81⅛ | +1⅛ |
| BethStl 3s79 | 10 | 84⅛ | 84 | 84 | — ⅛ |
| BlackD 8.45s85 | 5 | 99⅛ | 99 | 99 | |
| BobieB cv5⅜91 | 70 | 53⅞ | 53½ | 53⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Borden 5⅝s97 | 10 | 74⅞ | 74⅛ | 74⅞ | +1⅛ |
| BorgWAc 6⅝81 | 17 | 102⅛ | 101⅞ | 102⅛ | +1 |
| viB&Me 6s70f | 87 | 67 | 65⅛ | 66 | +2 |
| viBosM 4½s70f | 15 | 23⅛ | 28 | 28 | — ⅞ |
| BosEd 10⅞s79 | 70 | 107⅛ | 106⅝ | 107⅛ | — ⅞ |
| Braniff 11⅛s87 | 16 | 99 | 99 | 99 | + ⅛ |
| Bran 5¾s86xw | 45 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | |
| BrkUnG 9⅝s85 | 17 | 100⅞ | 100 | 100⅞ | + ⅞ |
| BrkUnG 9⅛s95 | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | +3⅛ |
| BrkUnG 8⅝s99 | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | +1 |
| BrkUnG 7⅝s97 | 5 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | + ⅛ |
| BrkUnG 6⅝s92 | 2 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | + ⅛ |
| BrkUnG 4⅝s88 | 1 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | +1⅛ |
| BrkUnG 2⅝s76 | 8 | 96 | 96 | 96 | +31-32 |
| Bruns cv4½s81 | 25 | 79⅛ | 79 | 79 | — ⅛ |
| Budd cv5⅜s94 | 83 | 59⅛ | 58 | 58⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Budgetind 6s88 | 2 | 43 | 43 | 43 | +1 |
| Bulova cv6s90 | 35 | 52⅛ | 51⅞ | 51⅞ | —1⅛ |
| Burl Ind 9s95 | 10 | 93 | 93 | 93 | +2 |
| Burl In cv5s91 | 14 | 80 | 78⅛ | 80 | +2½ |
| BurlNor 8.6s99 | 10 | 92 | 92 | 92 | — ½ |
| BurlNor 8½s96 | 15 | 88 | 86 | 88 | |
| BurlNo cv5¼92 | 170 | 80 | 78 | 79 | + ¼ |
| CabCabF 8⅞s81 | 186 | 43⅛ | 42 | 42 | —⅛ |
| CaesrW 12½s90 | 71 | 84½ | 83 | 83 | — ⅞ |
| CanPac 4sperp | 62 | 44½ | 43⅛ | 44 | |
| CaroCO 4½s90 | 10 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | — ½ |
| CarTT 9⅜s2000 | 9 | 98 | 98 | 98 | + ½ |
| CaroTT 8.10s83 | 5 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | +2⅛ |
| CarTT 7⅞s2001 | 15 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +2 |
| CarTT cv5⅛86 | 6 | 74½ | 74 | 74 | — ½ |
| Carrier 8⅛s96 | 1 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Carrier 7⅞s98 | 24 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82½ | +4⅛ |
| Carier cv5⅛89 | 65 | 64⅛ | 63⅛ | 64½ | +1 |
| viCarth 4s61f | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| Case 5½s90 | 12 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | |
| CastCk cv5⅜94 | 41 | 69 | 67 | 69 | +4⅞ |
| CaterT 8.60s99 | 35 | 98⅞ | 98½ | 98¾ | + ⅛ |
| CaterpT 8⅝s82 | 68 | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅞ | — ⅞ |
| CatT cv5½2000 | 538 | 118½ | 109 | 109 | + ½ |
| CaterT 5.30s92 | 2 | 73½ | 73⅛ | 73½ | + |
| CaterT 5⅝s86 | 6 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | |
| Ceco cv4.75s88 | 5 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | —1 |
| Celanes cv4s90 | 70 | 62 | 61 | 61 | —1 |
| Celanes 3½s76 | 2 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Cen Ga 4½s20 | 10 | 55⅝ | 55⅛ | 55⅝ | +1⅛ |
| Cen Ga 4s95 | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | +3 |
| CenHG cv5¼s78 | 3 | 91 | 90¼ | 90¼ | — ⅞ |
| viCRNJ 3¼87f | 6 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | +1⅛ |
| CenTel 9¼s95 | 25 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | —1⅛ |
| CenTeleph 8s96 | 19 | 86½ | 86 | 86 | +2 |
| CenTUt 8.1s96 | 10 | 86 | 86 | 86 | +1⅞ |
| Cessna cv3⅞s92 | 109 | 73 | 69⅞ | 73 | +3⅛ |
| Champ cv6½84 | 31 | 69 | 67 | 69 | |
| Chart NY 7s79 | 25 | 93¼ | 92 | 93 | — ½ |
| Chas B cv4⅞93 | 193 | 61½ | 60 | 60 | — ½ |
| ChaseC 6.45s97 | 541 | 99⅛ | 98⅛ | 99 | + ⅞ |
| Chas C cv6½s96 | 346 | 70⅛ | 69 | 69 | — ⅛ |
| ChseMtg 7⅞78 | 171 | 49½ | 45⅛ | 48½ | |
| Chse Mtg 7½83 | 295 | 33⅛ | 29 | 32½ | +2 |
| ChasM cv6⅞96 | 128 | 26 | 25 | 25½ | — ½ |
| Chelse cv1¼s99 | 6 | 81 | 80 | 80 | —1 |
| Chemetrn 9s94 | 16 | 93¼ | 92⅝ | 93¼ | — ¼ |
| hmNY 7.80s82 | 3 | 91 | 91 | 91 | + ⅛ |
| ChmNY 6⅞s80 | 14 | 89⅝ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | + ⅝ |
| Cb NY cv5½96 | 86 | 61 | 59½ | 61 | +1½ |
| ChmNY cv5s93 | 59 | 59 | 57½ | 57½ | — ½ |
| ChesOh 4½s92 | 6 | 55⅞ | 54⅞ | 55⅞ | + ⅝ |
| ChesOh 3⅞96D | 14 | 67 | 65⅞ | 67 | +1⅞ |
| ChesOh 3⅞96E | 8 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | |
| ChePoMd 8⅞89 | 85 | 99 | 98½ | 99 | +1½ |
| ChePoMd 6⅞79 | 57 | 95⅝ | 95¼ | 95⅝ | +2⅛ |
| ChPotVa 8⅛97 | 15 | 96 | 96 | 96 | +2 |
| ChPotVa 6½s78 | 10 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ChPoWVa 9s15 | 80 | 100 | 97 | 100 | +1½ |
| ChEll 5s2054f | 2 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| viChiErie 5s82f | 3 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ⅜ |
| CMStPP 5s55f | 37 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| Ch&Wind 4⅝82 | 2 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | +5⅛ |
| ChrisCft cv6s99 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 45 | —2⅛ |
| Chryslr 8⅞s95 | 135 | 68⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅞ | —1⅛ |
| Chrysler 8s98 | 689 | 60⅛ | 54⅞ | 58⅞ | —3⅞ |
| ChrysFin 9s76 | 312 | 100 | 99 1-32 | 100 | + ½ |
| ChryF 8.35s97 | 55 | 72 | 71⅛ | 72 | + ⅛ |
| ChryF 7.70s92 | 11 | 67 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | +1⅜ |
| ChryFin 7⅝s86 | 62 | 64 | 63½ | 64 | +1⅛ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ChryFin 7s79 | 31 | 85⅝ | 85 | 85⅝ | + ⅝ |
| CIT Fin 9½s95 | 14 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | +2½ |
| CIT Fin 8.85s82 | 141 | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | +1 |
| CIT Fin 7⅝s81 | 80 | 95 | 93⅛ | 95 | +1⅞ |
| CIT Fin 6⅝s77 | 18 | 98 | 97⅛ | 98 | |
| Citicorp 6.45s99 | 1506 | 99⅛ | 98⅛ | 99⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Citicorp 6⅝s79 | 39 | 94⅛ | 92⅛ | 94⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Citicorp 6⅝s80 | 57 | 92 | 90⅛ | 92 | + ½ |
| Citicp cv5⅝s00 | 313 | 91⅛ | 89 | 89 | —4 |
| CitisSvc 9⅝s00 | 94 | 102 | 101 | 102 | + ⅛ |
| CitiesSvc 7s78 | 12 | 96⅞ | 95½ | 95½ | +2⅛ |
| CitSv 6⅝s97xw | 43 | 76 | 73⅛ | 76 | +2⅛ |
| CitiesSvc 6⅛97 | 10 | 73 | 73 | 73 | + ½ |
| Cities Svc 3s77 | 4 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CityInv 8⅛s91 | 82 | 63 | 62 | 63 | +1 |
| City Invst 8s91 | 59 | 62 | 61 | 61⅞ | — ⅛ |
| City In cv7½90 | 71 | 67 | 65½ | 66 | —1½ |
| ClarkEq 9⅝s99 | 10 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | —2½ |
| ClarkEq 9s82 | 18 | 101 | 100 | 100 | —1½ |
| ClrkECr 10⅝79 | 25 | 104⅝ | 104 | 104⅝ | +1½ |
| ClrkECr 8.8s76 | 25 | 100⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅝ | + ½ |
| viCCCS 4½s 77 | 41 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | |
| viCCCSLC 4s01 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 25 | —2 |
| ClevEl 9.85s10 | 61 | 102⅝ | 101⅛ | 102⅝ | +1⅜ |
| levEl 9⅛s89 | 55 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | + ⅛ |
| levEl 8.85s88 | 72 | 101⅛ | 101½ | 101⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ClevElIl 8⅝s05 | 28 | 94 | 93 | 94 | +1⅛ |
| ClevElIl 7⅝s99 | 24 | 81⅛ | 80⅛ | 81⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ClevElIl 3s82 | 18 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | |
| Cluett cv4¼s84 | 2 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | + ½ |
| CMI In cv4⅝92 | 23 | 39 | 38⅛ | 39 | + ⅛ |
| CNA Finl 8⅛95 | 5 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | — ½ |
| CoastStG 7⅝s01 | 15 | 76½ | 74⅛ | 76½ | +2⅛ |
| ColonStr 8s95 | 5 | 78 | 78 | 78 | —1½ |
| ColuGas 9⅝s97 | 2 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ColuGas 9⅝s95 | 22 | 96 | 93⅛ | 95 | + ¼ |
| ColumGas 9s94 | 15 | 93⅛ | 92½ | 93 | + ⅛ |
| ColuGas 8⅝s95 | 10 | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | +2⅛ |
| ColuGas 8⅝s96 | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| ColuGas 8⅛s96 | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +1 |
| ColGas 7½Jun | 5 | 77 | 77 | 77 | + ⅛ |
| ColuGas 5⅝s85 | 5 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | |
| ColumGas 5s82 | 5 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | |
| ColuGas 4⅝s83 | 8 | 75 | 74⅛ | 75 | + ⅞ |
| ColuGas 4⅝s83 | 5 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | |
| ColuGas 3⅝s79 | 5 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ColPict cv5⅛94 | 17 | 50 | 47 | 47 | —3 |
| ColPict cv4⅞87 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| ColuSOE 11s83 | 20 | 104½ | 103⅛ | 104⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ColuSOE 9⅛82 | 36 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ColSOE 7⅞s80 | 25 | 92⅛ | 92 | 92 | + ¼ |
| ComwM 8.20s80 | 57 | 35 | 34 | 35 | |
| ComlCr 8⅝s91 | 1 | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ComlCr 8s81 | 16 | 95 | 93 | 95 | +1⅛ |
| ComlCr 7⅞s78 | 30 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| ComlCr 7s79 | 87 | 92½ | 91 | 92½ | +1⅛ |
| ComlCr 6⅞s77 | 15 | 97½ | 96⅛ | 96⅞ | + ⅛ |
| ComlCr 6⅞s79 | 24 | 92⅛ | 92 | 92⅛ | + ⅛ |
| omSo cv4⅛91 | 25 | 64 | 64 | 64 | + ⅛ |
| ComwEd 9s79 | 52 | 104 | 103 | 103⅞ | — ⅛ |
| ComwEd 8⅛05 | 144 | 98⅛ | 94⅛ | 97 | +2⅛ |
| ComwEd 8⅛80 | 48 | 102½ | 100½ | 102⅛ | +1½ |
| ComwEd 8s03 | 12 | 86 | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ComwEd 7⅞s76 | 6 | 100 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | —5-16 |
| ComwEd 7⅝78 | 18 | 96 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ComwEd 3s77 | 4 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95 | — ⅛ |
| ComwEd 3s78 | 18 | 88⅛ | 88 | 88 | — ⅛ |
| Com O cv4⅝92 | 78 | 47½ | 47 | 47⅛ | + ⅛ |
| CompSc cv6s94 | 139 | 50⅛ | 49⅛ | 50 | + ½ |
| ComM cv5⅞90 | 5 | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| Com M cv6s96 | 64 | 60 | 58⅛ | 59⅛ | + ½ |
| ConEd 9⅝2000 | 131 | 76 | 74 | 74 | —2 |
| ConEdis 9⅛s04 | 323 | 73 | 71½ | 72 | —1 |
| ConEd 8.40s03 | 181 | 67½ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | —2⅛ |
| ConEd 7.90s01 | 132 | 65⅛ | 62⅛ | 63 | —1 |
| ConEd 7.90s02 | 110 | 64⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | —2⅛ |
| ConEdis 7⅝s03 | 410 | 64 | 61¼ | 61⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ConEdis 5s87 | 23 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36 | |
| ConEdis 5s90 | 55 | 50⅛ | 49 | 49 | —1 |
| ConEdis 4⅝s90 | 18 | 47½ | 45⅛ | 47½ | — ⅛ |
| ConEdis 4⅝s91 | 2 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | —3⅛ |
| ConEdis 4⅝s93 | 26 | 45⅛ | 43 | 45 | |
| ConEdis 4⅝s91 | 10 | 46⅛ | 45½ | 46 | — ⅛ |
| ConEd 4⅝s92V | 16 | 44 | 44 | 44 | + ⅛ |
| ConE 4⅝s92W | 18 | 43⅛ | 43 | 43⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConEdis 4⅛s86 | 22 | 54½ | 52 | 54½ | +2½ |
| ConEdis 4s88 | 11 | 49⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | |
| ConEdis 3⅝s86 | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | +1⅛ |
| ConEdis 3⅝s82 | 6 | 61⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ConEdis 3⅛s81 | 4 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | + ½ |
| ConEdis 3⅝s81 | 36 | 65⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConEdis 3s79 | 56 | 79⅛ | 79 | 79 | — ⅛ |
| ConEdis 3s81 | 3 | 63 | 63 | 63 | — ⅛ |
| ConEdis 2⅝s82 | 41 | 57⅛ | 56⅛ | 57 | + ⅛ |
| ConEdis 2⅝s77 | 21 | 91⅛ | 90 | 91⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ConNG 9⅛s95 | 11 | 100⅛ | 99 | 100⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ConNGas 9s95 | 62 | 100⅛ | 97½ | 100⅛ | +4⅛ |
| ConNG 8⅝s94 | 13 | 89 | 89 | 89 | —1⅛ |
| ConNG 7⅞s95 | 5 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86½ | |
| ConNG 7⅝s94 | 35 | 83⅛ | 82⅛ | 83⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ConNG 6⅝s92 | 5 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConNGas 5s82 | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | + ⅛ |
| ConNGas 5s85 | 4 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | |
| ConNG 4⅝s83 | 8 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConNG 4⅝s86 | 3 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ConNG 4⅝s85 | 19 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | +2⅛ |
| ConNG 3⅝s79 | 5 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | +2⅛ |
| ConPw 11⅛s00 | 46 | 103⅛ | 102⅛ | 103⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConPw 11⅝s85 | 5 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | + ⅛ |
| ConPw 11⅝s82 | 42 | 106 | 105 | 106 | +1⅛ |
| ConPw 9⅝s80 | 201 | 101 | 100⅛ | 100½ | — ½ |
| ConPw 8⅝s76 | 19 | 100½ | 100⅛ | 100½ | — ½ |
| ConsP 8⅝s2000 | 53 | 82 | 80 | 80½ | +1⅛ |
| ConsP 8⅝s2003 | 20 | 82 | 80½ | 80½ | — ½ |
| ConsP 8⅝s2001 | 15 | 75⅛ | 74⅛ | 75⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConsP 7½s2001 | 5 | 69 | 69 | 69 | —2 |
| ConP 7½02Jun | 10 | 73⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ConP 7⅝02Oct | 10 | 73⅛ | 72⅛ | 73⅛ | +3⅛ |
| ConPw 6⅝s98 | 34 | 68 | 68 | 68 | +2⅛ |
| ConPw 5⅝s96 | 61 | 61⅛ | 60 | 61 | + ⅛ |
| ConPw 4⅝s89 | 3 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | — ⅛ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConPw 4⅝s90 | 28 | 56⅛ | 55 | 56⅛ | +2⅛ |
| ConPw 4⅝s91 | 16 | 52⅛ | 51 | 52⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConAir cv3¼s92 | 84 | 37 | 35½ | 37 | +2 |
| ConCan 8.85s84 | 10 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +1⅛ |
| ContlCp 7.35s89 | 299 | 99½ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | |
| ContlIICp 8⅝79 | 108 | 94 | 93½ | 94 | +3 |
| ContlRlt 7⅛s79 | 63 | 44⅛ | 40 | 40 | —3⅛ |
| ContlOil 9⅛s99 | 104 | 101 | 99⅛ | 100 | + ⅛ |
| ContlOil 7½s99 | 5 | 83½ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | +1 |
| ContTCal 10s82 | 30 | 101 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ½ |
| ContTel 10⅛93 | 14 | 103⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ContDat 5½s87 | 1 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | |
| CoopL cv7½91 | 8 | 56⅛ | 55 | 56⅛ | +1⅛ |
| CoopL cv4½s92 | 57 | 35 | 34⅛ | 35½ | +1⅛ |
| CopwStl cv8s79 | 9 | 143 | 140 | 143 | +4 |
| Corn Pd 5⅝s92 | 20 | 75⅛ | 74⅛ | 75⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Corn Pd 4⅝s83 | 55 | 77 | 76 | 76⅛ | + ⅛ |
| CorngG 8.45s80 | 10 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co 7s93 | 22 | 76½ | 75 | 76 | + ⅛ |
| Crane Co 7s94 | 37 | 74⅛ | 71 | 73½ | +3⅛ |
| Crane cv5s93 | 16 | 184 | 181½ | 184 | +6 |
| CreditF 10⅛s81 | 50 | 99⅛ | 98⅛ | 99⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Crescf cv5⅛s80 | 2 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| CrockN 10s94 | 194 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | — ⅛ |
| CrocN cv5⅛s96 | 33 | 72 | 71½ | 72 | +1½ |
| CrwnCk 4⅝s88 | 19 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | —3⅛ |
| CrwnZ 8⅝s2000 | 70 | 97½ | 97 | 97½ | +2⅛ |
| CyprusM 8⅛s85 | 7 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | +1 |
| Dana 7.3s96 | 10 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +1 |
| DartIn cv4⅞97 | 46 | 81 | 79 | 81 | +2½ |
| Dayco cv6s96 | 34 | 65⅛ | 65 | 65⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Dayco cv6s94 | 48 | 58 | 55 | 55 | —3 |
| DayHud 9⅝s95 | 13 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | |
| DaytPLt 10⅛81 | 47 | 105⅛ | 104 | 105 | +1⅛ |
| DaytnPLt 3s84 | 5 | 63 | 63 | 63 | +1⅛ |
| Deere 8.45s2000 | 15 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| DeereCo 4⅝s83 | 3 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | +2 |
| DeereCo 3⅝s77 | 5 | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DeereCr 8⅝s82 | 30 | 103 | 103 | 103 | +2 |
| vIDelLW 5s73f | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| viDLW 4⅝s65f | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| vIDLW 4s-6s42f | 7 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| DelmPL 9⅝s93 | 5 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | —1⅛ |
| DelmPL 6⅝s07 | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| DelMo cv5⅛94 | 44 | 75⅛ | 75 | 75 | —1⅛ |
| DetEd 12⅝s82 | 107 | 109½ | 108½ | 109½ | + ⅛ |
| DetEd 12½s79 | 233 | 107⅛ | 106½ | 107⅛ | |
| DetEd 9⅝s04AA | 102 | 90 | 86⅛ | 88 | +1 |
| DetE 9.15s2000 | 5 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Det Edis 9s99 | 43 | 80⅛ | 80 | 80 | +1⅛ |
| DetE 8.15s2000 | 2 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | +1⅛ |
| DetEdis 6⅝s01 | 6 | 72⅛ | 71 | 72⅛ | +1⅛ |
| DetEdis 7⅝s03 | 12 | 66⅛ | 65⅛ | 66⅛ | |
| DetEdis 7⅝s01 | 40 | 66 | 64⅛ | 66 | +2⅛ |
| DetEdis 7s76 | 50 | 99⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | — ⅛ |
| DetEd 6.40s98 | 79 | 59⅛ | 57 | 59⅛ | +2⅛ |
| DetEdis 6s96 | 70 | 56⅛ | 54⅛ | 56⅛ | +1⅛ |
| DetEd 3⅝s76 | 78 | 96 | 95⅛ | 96 | + ⅛ |
| DetEd 3⅛s86 | 11 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | +1⅛ |
| DiGior cv5⅛93 | 32 | 54 | 52 | 52 | —2 |
| DigitE 9⅝2000 | 5 | 102 | 102 | 102 | +3 |
| Dilingh cv9⅝99 | 49 | 98⅛ | 97 | 98⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Dilingh cv5⅝94 | 59 | 54 | 53 | 53⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Diverld 9⅝s91 | 15 | 57 | 56 | 56⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Divrin cv5⅝93 | 4 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38 | — ⅛ |
| DomBks 9⅛s83 | 17 | 100 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Dow 8.80s2000 | 37 | 100⅛ | 99⅛ | 100⅛ | +1 |
| Dow 8⅝s2000 | 2 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DowCh 8⅛s05 | 26 | 97 | 97 | 97 | +1 |
| DowCh 7.75s97 | 51 | 91 | 89 | 91 | +4⅛ |
| DowCh 6.70s98 | 13 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | +1⅛ |
| DowCh 4.35s88 | 37 | 76⅛ | 75⅛ | 76½ | +2 |
| DowCorn 9⅝s05 | 5 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DPF cv5½s87 | 47 | 56⅛ | 56 | 56⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Dresser 8.65s05 | 4 | 100½ | 100⅛ | 100½ | |
| Dresser 4⅝s77 | 2 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | +1⅛ |
| duPont 8.45s04 | 88 | 99⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ | —1 |
| duPont 8s81 | 488 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DukePw 13s79 | 385 | 107⅛ | 106⅛ | 107 | |
| DukePw 9⅝s04 | 60 | 99⅛ | 98 | 99⅛ | +1⅛ |
| DukePw 9½s05 | 143 | 98 | 96⅛ | 98 | +1 |
| DukePw 8⅝s03 | 17 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | |
| DukePw 7⅝s02 | 40 | 81⅛ | 80 | 81⅛ | +1⅛ |
| DukePw 7⅝s03 | 28 | 81 | 79⅛ | 80⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DukePw 7⅝s01 | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +1⅛ |
| DukePw 7⅝s02 | 15 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | —1⅛ |
| DukeP 6.65s78 | 15 | 94 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Duplan cv5½94 | 40 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | |
| DuqLt 8⅝s2000 | 5 | 94 | 94 | 94 | +3 |
| DuqsnLt 8⅛s76 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| DuqsnLt 2⅝s77 | 25 | 92⅛ | 92 | 92 | |
| ElPaso cv6⅛s95 | 17 | 90 | 88⅛ | 90 | +4 |
| ElPas cv6s93A | 142 | 69 | 66 | 69 | +3 |
| ElPaso cv6s93 | 12 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | +2⅛ |
| EngIhd cv5⅛97 | 47 | 87⅛ | 85 | 85 | —1½ |
| EquitGs 9⅝s95 | 8 | 93⅛ | 93 | 93⅛ | —8⅛ |
| EquitL cv6⅛90 | 4 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | + ⅛ |
| viErie 5s2020f | 13 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| viErie 4⅝s15f | 1 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| viErie 3⅛s90f | 27 | 13 | 12 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| viErie 3⅛2000f | 35 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Essex cv5⅛s96 | 11 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | —3⅛ |
| Evans cv6⅛94 | 102 | 50⅛ | 49⅛ | 50 | + ⅛ |
| Exxon 6½s98 | 102 | 82 | 80⅛ | 81⅛ | +1½ |
| Exxon 6s97 | 133 | 78⅛ | 76⅛ | 78 | + ⅞ |
| ExxnPipe 9s04 | 109 | 102⅛ | 101 | 102⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Fairch cv4⅝92 | 26 | 46 | 44 | 46 | + ⅛ |
| FamlyFin 5s81 | 27 | 52 | 49⅛ | 52 | + ½ |
| FamFin 4⅝s90 | 10 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Farah cv5s94 | 12 | 51⅛ | 51 | 5⅛ | — ½ |
| Fedders 8⅝s94 | 113 | 60⅛ | 60 | 60⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Fedders cv5s96 | 103 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | +2⅛ |
| FdNMt cv4⅝96 | 785 | 80⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FedDStr 8⅝s95 | 6 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | +7⅛ |
| Fibrbd cv6⅛98 | 64 | 67⅛ | 65⅛ | 66 | —2 |
| Finan 10⅛s90 | 61 | 101 | 100⅛ | 101 | + ⅛ |
| Firestne 9⅛s04 | 25 | 102⅛ | 101⅛ | 102⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Firestne 8⅛s03 | 24 | 101½ | 101 | 101⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FstBkSy 6⅛s79 | 20 | 92 | 92⅛ | 92½ | — ⅛ |
| FstChiCp 6⅛80 | 23 | 92 | 90⅛ | 92 | +2 |
| FstChiCp 6⅝78 | 10 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | |
| FstIntBnc 9s83 | 3 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| FstNOr 6⅝s80 | 50 | 93 | 90⅛ | 93 | |
| FstNBos 8s82 | 163 | 97½ | 96 | 97 | +1 |
| FstNBos 7.6s81 | 73 | 94⅛ | 93 | 93 | + ⅛ |
| FstNBos 6⅝79 | 10 | 94⅛ | 92 | 94⅛ | +2⅛ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FstPen cv7⅜s98 | 22 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| FstSec 10⅛s99 | 85 | 100⅛ | 100½ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FstSecur 7s79 | 9 | 94 | 93⅛ | 94 | + ⅛ |
| FstUnR cv7s91 | 22 | 76⅛ | 74 | 74⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FstWisc 8⅛95 | 75 | 77½ | 75 | 75 | — ⅛ |
| Fischb cv4⅝97 | 70 | 63⅛ | 62 | 62 | +1⅛ |
| FishFd cv6⅛94 | 15 | 70⅛ | 70 | 70⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FleetV cv4⅝91 | 65 | 51 | 50 | 50 | |
| FlaECst 5s2011 | 3 | 65 | 65 | 65 | + ⅛ |
| FlaPLt 10⅛s81 | 171 | 105⅛ | 104⅛ | 105 | — ⅛ |
| FlaPLt 9⅝s04 | 105 | 102⅛ | 102 | 102⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FlaPLt 8⅝s82 | 18 | 101 | 100 | 100 | — ⅛ |
| FlyTiger 7s80 | 20 | 95 | 92 | 95 | +3 |
| FMC 9⅛s2000 | 35 | 99⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FMC cv4⅛s92 | 95 | 58⅛ | 57⅛ | 58⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FoodFair 8⅝s96 | 20 | 68 | 68 | 68 | —2 |
| FoodFair 4s79 | 39 | 73⅛ | 72⅛ | 73⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Ford Mt 9⅝s94 | 100 | 104 | 101⅛ | 102⅛ | +1 |
| FordMt 7.40s80 | 30 | 98⅛ | 97 | 98⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Ford Mt 7⅝s77 | 73 | 99⅛ | 99 | 99⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FordMt 6⅝s79 | 10 | 94 | 94 | 94 | — ⅛ |
| FordCrd 10⅛s94 | 28 | 103 | 103 | 103 | — ⅛ |
| FordCrd 9⅝s81 | 158 | 105 | 103⅛ | 104⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FordCrd 9.7s80 | 68 | 102⅛ | 100⅛ | 102⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FrdC 8⅝s90Ap | 38 | 98 | 95⅛ | 98 | +1⅛ |
| FordCr 8.85s85 | 99 | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FordCrd 8⅝s83 | 31 | 101 | 99⅛ | 100 | + ⅛ |
| FordCrd 8⅛s91 | 27 | 87 | 85⅛ | 86⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FordCrd 8⅝s96 | 130 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FordCrd 8⅛s92 | 34 | 100 | 98⅛ | 100 | +1⅛ |
| FordCrd 7⅝s93 | 10 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FordCrd 7⅛s79 | 6 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | |
| FordCrd 7s80 | 39 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| FordCrd 6⅝s78 | 5 | 96 | 96 | 96 | + ⅛ |
| FordCr cv4⅝s96 | 174 | 70⅛ | 67⅛ | 70⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FordCr cv4⅝s96 | 142 | 65⅛ | 63⅛ | 64 | +2⅛ |
| FoMcK cv6s94 | 44 | 65½ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Fruehauf 6s87 | 15 | 69½ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Fruehf cv5½s94 | 134 | 59 | 56 | 57⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FruehF 9.75s83 | 49 | 99⅛ | 98⅛ | 99⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FruehF 7.60s84 | 6 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | +1⅛ |
| FruehF 7.50s78 | 15 | 95 | 95⅛ | 95 | +1⅛ |
| Fuqua 9⅝s98 | 68 | 73⅛ | 71 | 71 | — ⅛ |
| FuquaInd 7s98 | 7 | 58 | 57⅛ | 58 | +1⅛ |
| GACCp cv5⅞94 | 427 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | |
| GAccept 4⅝s86 | 29 | 66 | 66 | 66 | — ⅛ |
| GnATr cv5⅝99 | 107 | 68 | 66⅛ | 66 | — ⅛ |
| GenElec 8½s04 | 230 | 100⅛ | 98⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GenElec 7⅝s96 | 48 | 96 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GenElec 6⅝s79 | 60 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | |
| GenElec 5.3s92 | 42 | 75⅛ | 74⅛ | 75⅛ | +1⅛ |
| GenElec 3⅝s76 | 36 | 99 | 98 | 99 | |
| GnElCr 8⅝s82 | 55 | 102⅛ | 101⅛ | 102 | +1⅛ |
| GnElCr 8.65s84 | 45 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GnElCr 8.6s85 | 204 | 101 | 100 | 101 | + ⅛ |
| GnElCr 8⅛s95 | 86 | 101 | 100 1-32 | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GnElCr 8.4s81 | 7 | 101 | 100 | 100 | |
| GnElCr 7⅝s79 | 20 | 98⅛ | 97⅛ | 98⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GenElCre 7s80 | 17 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GnElCr 7s79 | 15 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | |
| GnElCr 6⅝s77 | 11 | 97 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GenFds 8⅝s90 | 36 | 103⅛ | 101⅛ | 102⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GenFds 3⅝s76 | 1 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | |
| G Host cv11s88 | 35 | 99 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | |
| GenHost 7s94 | 59 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | |
| G Host cv5s88 | 20 | 55⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | |
| GenInst cv5s92 | 88 | 55 | 53 | 54 | |
| GenMill 8⅝95 | 35 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | |
| GenMills 8s99 | 10 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | |
| GMotAc 8⅝s99 | 100 | 99⅛ | 98⅛ | 99⅛ | |
| GMotAc 8⅝s97 | 196 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | |
| GMotAc 8.7s83 | 150 | 102⅛ | 101⅛ | 102⅛ | |
| GnMotAcc 8s93 | 80 | 93⅛ | 92 | 93⅛ | |
| GMotA 7.85s98 | 58 | 91 | 90⅛ | 91 | |
| GMotAc 7⅝s94 | 161 | 89⅛ | 87⅛ | 89⅛ | |
| GMot Ac7⅝s90 | 42 | 85 | 82⅛ | 85 | |
| GMotAc 6⅝s88 | 46 | 81⅛ | 81 | 81⅛ | |
| GnMotAcc 5s77 | 64 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | |
| GnMotAcc 5s80 | 158 | 88⅛ | 86⅛ | 87⅛ | |
| GnMotAcc 5s80r | 49 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | |
| GnMotAcc 5s81 | 78 | 87 | 85 | 85⅛ | |
| GnMotAc 5s81r | 3 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | |
| GMotAc 4⅝s87 | 12 | 72 | 71⅛ | 72 | |
| GMotAc 4⅝s82 | 15 | 80 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | |
| GMotAc 4⅝s83 | 301 | 80 | 78 | 80 | |
| GMotAc 4⅝s86 | 26 | 71⅛ | 70 | 71⅛ | |
| GMotAc 4⅝s85 | 60 | 73⅛ | 72⅛ | 73⅛ | |
| GnMotAcc 4s79 | 114 | 88⅛ | 87⅛ | 88 | |
| GMotCp 8⅝s05 | 39 | 100 | 99⅛ | 100 | |
| GMtCp 8.05s85 | 384 | 100⅛ | 99⅛ | 100 | |
| GMotCp 3⅝s79 | 54 | 89 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | |
| GenPU 10⅝s89 | 56 | 102⅛ | 101 | 101 | |
| GTCal 9⅝s2000 | 30 | 101½ | 100 | 101 | |
| GenT El 9⅝s95 | 27 | 103 | 100 | 103 | |
| GenT El 8⅛s96 | 85 | 101 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | |
| GenT El 6⅝s91 | 32 | 81⅛ | 80⅛ | 81⅛ | |
| GnTIEl cv6⅝96 | 196 | 80 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | |
| GnTIEl cv5s92 | 65 | 65⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | |
| GenTel cv4s90 | 65 | 59⅛ | 59 | 59 | |
| Genesco 9⅝s98 | 97 | 94 | 93 | 93 | |
| G Pc cv5⅝2000 | 301 | 107⅛ | 101⅛ | 107⅛ | |
| GaPac cv5⅝94 | 349 | 111 | 106 | 110⅛ | |
| GaPac cv5⅝96 | 281 | 99 | 94 | 98⅛ | |
| GaPow 11⅝s00 | 234 | 103 | 102 | 102⅛ | |
| GaPow 11s79 | 151 | 104⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | |
| GaPow 8⅝s2007 | 99 | 81⅛ | 79⅛ | 81⅛ | |
| GaPow 8⅝s04 | 98 | 78⅛ | 70⅛ | 78⅛ | |
| GaPow 8⅛s2001 | 113 | 74⅛ | 73 | 74⅛ | |
| GaPow 7⅝s2003 | 10 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | |
| GaPow 7⅝s2001 | 58 | 69⅛ | 68⅛ | 69⅛ | |
| GaPw 7⅝s02De | 33 | 69⅛ | 68⅛ | 69⅛ | |
| GaPw 7⅝s02Jly | 3 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | |
| GiddL cv4⅝s87 | 1 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | |
| Goodrch 9⅝s82 | 235 | 101½ | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | |
| Goodrch 8⅝s94 | 22 | 84 | 83⅛ | 84 | |
| Goodrich 7s97 | 48 | 72 | 71 | 72 | +2 |
| Grace cv6⅝s96 | 482 | 90⅛ | 89⅛ | 90⅛ | |
| Grace cv4⅝s90 | 45 | 61⅛ | 60⅛ | 61⅛ | |
| Granit cv4⅝s94 | 12 | 67 | 65⅛ | 67 | — ⅛ |
| GtNoN cv4⅝s90 | 36 | 87⅛ | 86 | 87⅛ | |
| GtNoRy 4⅝76 | 11 | 98 | 97⅛ | 97 5-32 | |
| GNRy 3⅝s90N | 6 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| GtNR 3⅝s2000 | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| GtWstUnit 6s87 | 2 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |

(Continued on Page 10, Col.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# Euromarket

## Short-Term U.S. Interest Rates Slide Lower, Weakening the Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT).—Short-term U.S. interest rates slid lower last week, pulling down the interest paid on dollar deposits in Europe and weakening the dollar on the foreign exchange markets.

Three and six-month Eurodollar deposits are now just under 1 percentage points more attractive than rates paid on Euro-deutsche marks and are still declining. If the past record is any indication of future trends, this declining differential will spell bad news for the dollar.

But the decline in short-term rates is good news for the Eurobond market, as evidenced by the increased flow of new issues and the sharp gains in the secondary market, especially among short-dated bonds.

Interviews with market operators around Europe indicate that there is very little retail demand. The backbone of this market has traditionally been small investors looking for tax-free, high-yielding, fixed-income securities. But signs of the dollar's weakness on the foreign exchange market is keeping these investors from making new commitments.

From all indications, the bulk of the current demand for Eurobonds is coming from banks, who are profiting from the sharp difference between short-term Eurodollar rates, where the cost of borrowing money is 7 to 7 1/2 per cent, and the interest income to be earned on bonds, which yield from 9 1/4 to over 10 per cent.

With short-term rates still clearly headed lower, the incentive to engage in this interest-rate arbitrage will increase. In the jargon of the bond trade, this is an important "technical factor" which is buoying prices of older issues on the secondary market and creating substantial demand for new issues—where the banks can earn additional income from underwriting fees and selling commissions.

Of course, the problem with this kind of demand is that the minute short-term rates start climbing again the secondary market will be flooded with the paper banks are no longer willing to inventory and bond prices will tumble even more than they would in the normal realignment to the changed interest-rate environment. More than one bank has lost substantial sums playing this game in the past and watching the replay makes many market operators nervous about the future.

The only issue for which there has reportedly been solid retail demand was the double-A rated loan for Sté. Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine. It started out as a $20-million, 10-year loan expected to carry a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent.

Despite the 10-year maturity, the first seen in the market since June and well outside the current preference for five to seven-year paper, the amount of Aquitaine's loan was increased to $30 million and the coupon was lowered to 10 per cent.

Alteration of conditions is usually a "no-no" in this market. To readjust two key elements is almost unheard of. To then go on to price the issue at par—a token discount is often used to assuage the upset caused by the alteration—is further indication of how solid the demand was for this issue. Traders said they expect the issue to begin trading tomorrow at 99 3/4 bid-100 1/2 asked.

Even though the size of the issue was increased, there were still howls of protest about the small allotments. However, this unfilled demand will find an outlet in the $50-million 10-year issue for Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP).

ERAP, owned by the French government, is the parent of the ELF-Aquitaine group and is also rated double-A by Moody's and Standard & Poor's. The fact that both Aquitaine and ERAP carry such high ratings is credited for sparking the heavy retail demand. The proceeds of both loans, conforming to the latest French regulations on overseas

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5

## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | Oct. 18 Latest Week | Prior Week | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity index .. | 200.2 | 202.7 | 230.9 |
| *Currency in cir ... | $82,462,000 | $82,571,000 | $75,848,000 |
| *Total loans ...... | $122,900,000 | $122,810,000 | $132,453,000 |
| Steel prod. (tons).. | 2,108,000 | 2,138,000 | 2,866,000 |
| Auto production ... | 162,489 | 168,157 | 192,424 |
| Dailyoil pr'd (bbls). | 8,297,000 | 8,311,000 | 8,690,000 |
| Fr'ght car l'dings .. | 480,289 | 497,870 | 546,381 |
| *Elec Pwr, Kw-hr. .. | 35,048,000 | 34,518,000 | 34,518,000 |
| Busn failures ...... | 195 | 213 | 193 |

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | Sept. | Prior Month | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| A-Employed ...... | 85,418,000 | 85,342,000 | 86,402,000 |
| A-Unemployed .... | 7,773,000 | 7,794,000 | 5,303,000 |
| Indu'stl Prods ..... | 116.2 | 114.0 | 125.6 |
| B-*Personal Income | $1,270,300,000 | $1,255,900,000 | $1,178,000,000 |
| A-*Money supply.. | $294,600,000 | $294,400,000 | $280,700,000 |
| Cnsmrs price index... | 163.6 | 162.8 | 151.7 |
| Constrctn contr'cts.. | August | Prior Month | 1974 |
| A-*Mfr's inventor's. | 208 | 165 | 172 |
| A-*Exports ........ | $146,342,000 | $147,189,000 | $139,727,000 |
| A-*Imports ........ | $8,996,200 | $8,884,600 | $8,379,300 |
| | $7,961,000 | $7,907,500 | $9,267,100 |

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967, 100 the consumers price index based on 1967=100 and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967. 100 imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is totalcurrency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally adjusted.
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

## The U.S. Economic Scene

# National Implications of a Default by New York

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Some of the darkest clouds over the U.S. economy have been wafted away in recent weeks by the winds of a brisker business rebound than expected. The fresh atmosphere should have created a more sanguine outlook but, for various reasons, doubt remains that the storm has passed.

Many analysts are skeptical about the chances for a prolongation of the third quarter's economic surge, in which real growth expanded by more than 11 per cent. Others harbor doubts about the continued moderation of the upward trend in inflation and interest rates. Even more, however, have become concerned over the financial plight of New York City and how that grievous problem will affect the whole spectrum of national economic affairs.

Only a few weeks ago, the economic community feared that the renewal of high-level inflation and a rising pattern of interest rates might soon nip the incipient economic recovery in its early stages. That worry has been greatly subdued by the appearance, toward the end of the third quarter, of more favorable data for industrial production, personal income, auto sales, inventories, prices, productivity, interest rates and more lively consumer spending.

### New York's Peril

Is it likely that the momentum now evident throughout the economy can be maintained in the face of the deteriorating fiscal situation of the nation's largest city, the hub of finance and commerce? The answer probably is "no."

At congressional hearings held the week before last to consider legislation for providing financial assistance to New York, considerable opposition was evident from administration sources and others—so much so, in fact, that the odds against passage of any such bill seem quite high at this point.

Similar sentiments were expressed in some recent national polls, which found most of the respondents against any federal aid to New York City.

While there are honest disagreements and misunderstandings on the seriousness of the issues, political demagoguery and provincial attitudes are obscuring the potentially broad implications of New York's ultimate inability to meet its debt obligations and service its extensive commitments.

Many critics are focusing on the admittedly sad history of the city's fiscal management and ignoring some of the root causes, and this shortsightedness threatens to invite a financial disaster only five or six weeks hence.

Unless some federal rescue plan is devised by early December, when New York must pay out some $644.5 million in maturing debt and payrolls, the city will surely default and the nation will face unknown economic consequences.

It appears to be a needless national risk. The cost of preventing a New York default seems minimal when measured against the possible economic toll for the country.

What would be the federal cost involved in trying to save New York's fiscal responsibility? Advocates of a program to provide U.S. government guarantees for about $6 billion of the city's securities believe that it would be sufficient to tide the city over for the three years thought to be necessary to get its budget back into balance.

Such a cost, if it materialized, would not be unbearable in an economy that is producing at a rate of almost 1 1/2 trillion dollars—$1,500,000,000,000—a year and providing so many billions of dollars each year for defense, foreign aid and other commitments.

The cost of not aiding New York could be much greater, say those who support a rescue effort. They point to a possible disruption of the financial markets, higher interest rates, bank bailouts, tighter strains on the federal budget and reduced state and local spending throughout the country, with implicit effects on employment and incomes.

Those who tend to minimize the overall effects of a New York default in December point to the relative calmness of the securities markets during the last few weeks when the likelihood of default increased. They believe the markets have already discounted that possibility. Perhaps so, but who knows?

The stock market, many analysts say, would have been moving higher recently in view of the economy's sharp rebound and prospects for better corporate profits, lesser inflation and lower interest rates. Instead, it has been becalmed.

And the municipal bond market has been severely affected, with

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

# New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved higher for the first four trading days last week but then tumbled Friday following news accounts of a hardening attitude in Washington toward financial aid for New York City. The late decline, which totaled 14.64 points on the Dow Jones Industrial Average, came in spite of a cut of one-quarter of a point in the prime rate to 7 3/4 per cent by several major banks.

The Dow finished the week with a gain of 8.34 points at 840.52 after climbing as high as 855.16, the highest level since July 18.

Electronics, telephone, chemical, office equipment, automobile and special situation issues showed the best gains. Gold mining, photographic and retailing issues finished lower. Volume for the week was 86.1 million shares.

Polaroid was the most active stock, trading nearly 1 million shares and declining 3 1/2 to 35 5/8. Other active losers included Xerox, down 2 1/2 to 56 3/8; Gulf Oil, down 3/8 to 22, and Occidental Petroleum, down 1/4 to 15 3/8.

The biggest gainer among the 20 most active issues was General Foods, which rose 2 5/8 to 27 7/8. Ford rose 2 to 39 3/4 and General Motors rose 1 1/2 to 55 as Detroit reported strong automobile sales. IBM rose 1 3/4 to 209.

American Telephone, third most active, rose 1 3/8 to 49 1/8. Its New York Telephone affiliate received more than half of a $488.8-million rate increase it had requested.

Of 2,034 issues traded on the Big Board, 1,170 advanced while 581 declined; 127 issues made new highs and 47 made new 1975 lows.

# Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.
Sales supplied by NASD.

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACMAT Corp | 173 | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| AID Inc | 46 | 4 | 3½ | 3⅝ | +¼ |
| API Trust 1 | 21 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5¾ | -¼ |
| APS Inc .32 | 22 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11½ | |
| AbitibiPap .12e | 1 | 8⅛ | 9 | 9 | -¾ |
| Accelerator Inc | 122 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | +¼ |
| Aceto Chem | 144 | 13¾ | 11 | 11 | -2½ |
| AcmeGen .30 | 15 | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| AcushnetCo .60 | 51 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 | +⅜ |
| Ada Resources | 52 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| AddisnWesly .40 | 46 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | -⅛ |
| Advance Ross | 48 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| Advanced Mem | 280 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5¼ | +⅜ |
| AdvancdMicr De | 733 | 13⅛ | 12 | 12¼ | +½ |
| Advent Corp | 50 | 11 | 10 | 10 | |
| AgMet Inc | 124 | 10⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅞ | +⅝ |
| Agnico Eagl Min | 421 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | -¼ |
| AlaTenNGas 1.20 | 14 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅞ | |
| AlanthusCp .15r | 152 | 3⅛ | 2¼ | 3 | +⅜ |
| Alaska Intl .20 | 243 | 14 | 13 | 13 | -¾ |
| AlexandAlex .90 | 318 | 33⅜ | 31⅝ | 33⅜ | +1¾ |
| AlexBaldwin 1.60 | 241 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Allcoinc .12e | 243 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| Allegh Beverage | 69 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| Allergan Pharm | 91 | 18 | 16¼ | 16¼ | -1 |
| Allied Leisure | 62 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ | +¼ |
| AlldTeleph .44 | 9 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| AllynBacon .35 | 82 | 5⅛ | 4 | 5⅛ | +1¼ |
| Altex Oil Cp | 996 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| AltonBoxBd .40 | 47 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | +½ |
| Amarex Inc | 64 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7½ | |
| AmbassadorGp s | 3 | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | |
| Am Appraisal | 33 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| Am Biomedical | 32 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| Am Building .36 | 35 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | |
| Am Export Ind | 25 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| AmExpress .80 | 4217 | 39 | 37⅜ | 37⅝ | |
| AmFiltrona .54 | 47 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | +½ |
| AmFinlCorp .04 | 575 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 | +¼ |
| AmFoods .15e | 28 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Am Furniture | 142 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅝ |
| AmGreetings .25 | 2928 | 9 | 8 | 9 | +1 |
| Am Microsystm | 992 | 13⅜ | 11⅜ | 11½ | -1¾ |
| Am Nuclear | 147 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| AmQuasar Petro | 214 | 16¾ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | -⅜ |
| Am Telecomm | 65 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | -½ |
| Am Telev&Com | 192 | 15 | 14 | 14½ | |
| AmWeldMfg .80 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 9⅞ | +⅜ |
| Amicor Inc | 189 | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -¼ |
| Amoskeag Co 1 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| AmmestGrp Inc | 29 | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| Anacomp Inc | 13 | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12¼ | +½ |
| Anadite Inc | 168 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -⅛ |
| AnalogDevices s | 29 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | +½ |
| Andersonlnds .08 | | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| Anderson Jacobs | 85 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| AnheusrBush .68 | 3904 | 34½ | 28⅜ | 33⅝ | +3⅜ |
| AntaCorp .10 | 57 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -½ |
| Apexcoinc .40a | 53 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | +¼ |
| AppldDigit Data | 483 | 12⅝ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ | +⅞ |
| Appld Material | 31 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | +⅛ |
| ArabianShld Dev | 17 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| Arden Mayfair | 374 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| ArgoPetrol s | 95 | 9½ | 8⅝ | 9¼ | +⅜ |
| ArkWnGas 1.20 | 66 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | +¼ |
| Arrow Automot | 7 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| ArtsWayMfg .20 | | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| Arvida Corp | 62 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| AspenSkiing Cp | | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| AssdColaBtlg .40 | 119 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | +½ |
| AssdHosts .10 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| AssdTrkLnA .60 | 28 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | +¼ |
| AtlanGasLt 1.20 | 82 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| AtlantRIEs .35p | 33 | 1⅜ | 1 | 1 | -⅜ |
| AtlPepsiBot .10a | 14 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | -⅜ |
| AtlanticStl .70 | 24 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | -¼ |
| Atwood Oceanics | 331 | 7¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | -1 |
| AtwoodOcean wt | 7 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1½ | -⅛ |
| AudiotronicsCp s | 63 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| AutexInc .40 | 51 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | +¼ |
| AutomMed Lab | 160 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7½ | -¼ |
| AzconCorp .30e | 22 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | -¼ |
| AztecMfg .24b | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| BBDO Intl 1.30 | 77 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| BairdWarn 1.20 | 62 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | +⅜ |
| Baird Atomics | 77 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅝ |
| Baker Bros Inc | 68 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | -⅛ |
| BakerFentres .80 | 31 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | +¼ |
| BaldwinLyon .40 | 41 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | +⅜ |
| Baltek Corp | 29 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +¼ |
| BallPaint Chm | 68 | 13⅝ | 11⅝ | 13⅝ | +2 |
| BankBldgEq .80 | 23 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | +¼ |
| BkComput Netw | 26 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | |
| BankamRlty .75e | 230 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | -⅝ |
| BantaGeo .44 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Barber Green .60 | 145 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18¼ | -½ |
| Barden Cp .40a | 4 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | |
| Barnes HindePh | 180 | 25¼ | 23 | 24¼ | +1¼ |
| Barnes Mfg .18e | 51 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| Basic Earth Sci | 68 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | -⅛ |
| BassettFurn .40 | 41 | 17 | 16⅛ | 17 | +⅛ |
| Bayless Mkts .60 | 38 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | -⅛ |
| BaylyCorp .20 | 38 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | +½ |
| Beard Oil .04e | 61 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| BeckArnley s | 16 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5 | +¼ |
| BeehiveMedic El | 25 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Beeline Fash .44 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| BekinsCo .50 | 388 | 6⅝ | 4⅞ | 6 | +1⅛ |
| Belknap Mf .85e | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| BengalOil Gas | 987 | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ | -¼ |
| Bentley Labs | 176 | 15 | 14 | 14 | -¼ |
| BergstmPap A | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| BerkleyCp .10b | 6 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| BetzLabs .28 | 318 | 36 | 33⅝ | 35⅝ | +2 |
| BeverageCan .16 | 53 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅜ |
| BeverageMgt .28 | 45 | 9 | 8¼ | 9 | +1 |
| Bibb Co | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| Big Drum .30 | 16 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | -⅛ |
| BiLo Inc .48 | 97 | 20 | 17⅝ | 19⅝ | +2 |
| Billythe Kid | 29 | 5½ | 4½ | 5⅛ | +⅞ |
| Bio Med Scien | 143 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10 | +⅛ |
| Bio Rad Labs | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| Bird &Son 2a | 173 | 55½ | 44 | 55 | +10½ |
| BlackHillPw 2.48 | 13 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| Block DrugA .53 | 78 | 9⅛ | 8 | 9⅛ | +1⅛ |
| BlueChipStp .24 | 74 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| BluefldSupply 1a | 38 | 21¼ | 20 | 20 | -1¼ |
| BobEvanFrm .60 | 13 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| Bohemia In .60b | 104 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | -⅛ |
| Bonanza Intl | 317 | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | +⅛ |
| Booth Newspap 1 | 77 | 23 | 21½ | 23 | +1½ |
| BostonCoB 1.04 | 28 | 11⅜ | 10⅝ | 11 | +⅝ |
| Bradenind .16 | 8 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| Brand Insulation | 30 | 1⅜ | 1 | 1⅜ | |
| BrassCraftMf .32 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | -¼ |
| Braun CF | 468 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | -¼ |
| Branco Inc .60a | 16 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19¼ | -½ |
| Brennand Paige | 12 | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -½ |
| Brenner Ind .10e | 41 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5½ | -¼ |
| BrennerJohn .60 | 6 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Brinks Inc .40 | 241 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅜ |
| Bristol Prod | 5 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| BroadwyFin .12 | 215 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3½ | +¼ |
| Brooks Fashion | 410 | 16⅛ | 14½ | 15⅞ | +1¼ |
| BrooksScanIn .60 | 13 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13⅛ | -¼ |
| BrowardBnc .36b | 22 | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅜ |
| BrownTom s | 580 | 23 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | -2⅜ |
| Browning Arms | 10 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | -⅛ |
| Brunos Inc .40 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | -⅛ |
| BuckbeMea .20p | 201 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | -⅛ |
| BuckeyeInt .40e | 99 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| Borns RL Cp .20 | 542 | 17⅜ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | + |
| BurnupSims | 1368 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4 | -⅛ |
| Burton Hawks | 61 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| Butler Mfg .80 | 95 | 22 | 20⅝ | 22 | +1⅜ |
| CES Comt Inc | 111 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| CPT Corp | 98 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 5 | -⅛ |
| CabotJP Eqpt | 7 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| Cafeterias .32 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Calbiochem | 82 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | |
| Cal Microwave | 26 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | -¼ |
| CalWatSvc 2.20 | 164 | 25⅜ | 25⅛ | 25⅜ | |
| Cal Windsor | 46 | 5¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| Cambridge Mem | 31 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| CameronIrnWk 1 | 70 | 153 | 144 | 144 | -9 |
| CampTagg 1.40 | 53 | 35⅜ | 34⅝ | 35⅜ | +⅝ |
| Campus Cassel 1 | 22 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| CannonMills .78a | 787 | 15⅜ | 14⅜ | 15⅛ | +⅜ |
| CapitalAlliance s | | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Capital Swst | | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| CarbolineCo .32 | 48 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | |
| CardiacPacmk s | 17 | 16½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | -⅜ |
| CarpentPap .54e | 49 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | +¼ |
| CascadeCo .30a | 3 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | -¼ |
| Cayman Corp | 94 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| CedarPoint .50 | 29 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| Cencor Inc | 15 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| CentMtgRlt .12p | 57 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| CentTel of 2 | 15 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | +½ |
| CentVtPSvc 1.28 | 98 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| CentyTelEnt .30 | 48 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | +1 |
| Champ Parts .16 | 777 | 4⅛ | 3 | 4 | +1 |
| ChampProd .60 | 4 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | +⅛ |
| ChannelCos .20e | 160 | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 8⅜ | +⅞ |
| CharlRBLab .05e | 34 | 23 | 21 | 23 | +2 |
| Charming Shop | 392 | 14 | 12½ | 13 | +½ |
| Chart House | 410 | 22⅛ | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | +⅝ |
| ChathamMfg .32 | 28 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | |
| ChattemDrug .28 | 11 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | |
| Chef Pierre | 95 | 14¼ | 12¼ | 14¼ | +2 |
| ChemedCorp .58 | 286 | 19½ | 16½ | 19 | +2½ |
| ChemicLeam .60 | 21 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| ChiBrdirop 1.28a | 613 | 80½ | 78 | 78 | -2½ |
| ChristnSec 5.57e | 245 | 108½ | 105⅛ | 107⅛ | +2 |
| ChurchsFChk .40 | 689 | 16¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | -⅛ |
| CinnFinl .60b | 23 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| CircleIncSh 1.39e | 12 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | +⅜ |
| CircleSeal .10e | 20 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| CitznsUtilA s | 57 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | +⅛ |
| CitznsUtilB 1.88 | 79 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | +⅛ |
| Clark JL Mfg 1a | 18 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | +¼ |
| CleveTr Rlty | 116 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| ClevepakCp 1 | 147 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | |
| Clinton Oil Co | 1055 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| ClowCorp .40 | 86 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅜ |
| Coast Catamarn | 41 | 2⅛ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | -⅛ |
| obe Labs | 81 | 20⅛ | 19 | 20⅛ | +1⅛ |
| CocaBtlgLA .74 | 370 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 15¼ | +⅜ |
| CocaBtlgLA pf 2 | 5 | 30⅛ | 29⅛ | 30⅛ | +1 |
| CocaBtlgMia .24 | 562 | 12 | 10½ | 11⅝ | +1⅛ |
| CocaBtlgMA .20 | 29 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| CocaBtlgCons .40 | 16 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| CocaBtlMidw .48 | 82 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| Codex Corp | 223 | 36⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | +⅛ |
| Goberag Radiatn | 156 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | +½ |
| olemanAm Cos | 42 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| Colony Foods | 102 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6 | |
| Columbia Corp | 21 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Com Share Inc | 57 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| CombankCo .38a | 7 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | -1 |
| Comdisco Inc | 28 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | -⅛ |
| ComCirclHse .20e | 38 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16 | +⅛ |
| Coml Shear .60a | 37 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 | |
| CmwlfNG 1.32 | 63 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| CmwlTelPa 1.80 | 10 | 23⅝ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | +¼ |
| Commun Ind .32 | 71 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | +¼ |
| Commun Prop | 51 | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | +⅛ |
| Compuscan Inc | 99 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ | +⅜ |
| Comput Automat | 367 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -⅛ |
| Comput Console | 9 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| Computr Diman | | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| ComputrSys .16 | 119 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6½ | |
| Computer Mach | 153 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| Computer Netwk | 149 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| Computrvisn Cp | 111 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | +⅝ |
| Comtech Labs | 400 | 12½ | 12 | 12¼ | |
| Comten Inc | 138 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| Concaptinc .07e | 21 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | +⅛ |
| ContsNatGas 2.80 | 23 | 27 | 26 | 27 | +1 |
| ConsPapers s | 49 | 41 | 40 | 40⅛ | +¼ |
| ContConvyEq .14 | 118 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| ContlHltnProd s | 387 | 14⅝ | 12⅝ | 13⅝ | +1¼ |
| ContWest Ind | 8 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| CopyedCorp .30e | 27 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Coors Adolph B | 2385 | 28⅝ | 26⅝ | 28 | |
| CoquinaOil s | 68 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18 | |
| Corcoinc .60 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| Cordis Corp | 209 | 19 | 17 | 17 | -1 |
| Cornelius Co .38 | 97 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | -¼ |
| CornwalEquit .30 | 5 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Cotton Petrol | 67 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | -⅛ |
| Cotton Petrol wt | 8 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| Cousins Prop | 50 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| CraddTerry .60 | 35 | 46⅛ | 45 | 46⅛ | +⅛ |
| Crawford Co 1.30 | 187 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Cross Co | 119 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | +1 |
| CrumpEH .20 | 82 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| CullumCos .32 | 61 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | |
| CorticeBurnA .48 | 69 | 13⅝ | 10⅝ | 13⅛ | +⅝ |
| CurtisNoll .60 | 30 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 | -⅛ |
| Dairy Queen Str | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Daniel Intl .60 | 295 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | -⅛ |
| DartDrug .13 | 97 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| DataCard .10 | 54 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| Data Design Lab | 35 | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | +⅛ |
| DataDisc Inc | 16 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Data 100 Corp | 585 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| Datapoint Corp | 321 | 24⅝ | 23⅛ | 24⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Datascope Corp | 50 | 16⅛ | 17⅛ | 16 | +⅛ |
| Datatron Inc | 72 | ⅜ | ⅛ | ⅛ | -⅛ |
| DaytnMall 1.20a | 31 | 29 | 28½ | 29 | |
| Debron Corp .90 | 49 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | +½ |
| DecisnData Com | 195 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -¼ |
| Decoratorind .20 | 56 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | -¼ |
| DEKALB Ag .20 | 1112 | 36½ | 34½ | 36½ | +2¼ |
| Delhi Intl Oil | 112 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| DelMonteFrp .44 | 130 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8½ | -⅛ |
| DelaValRlty 1.32 | 75 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | +¼ |
| Delex Intl | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| DeLuxeCheck .64 | 661 | 30 | 28⅝ | 29½ | -¼ |
| DenisonMfg 1.40 | 36 | 50⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅝ | -⅜ |
| Dentalloy .07e | 8 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| DentoMed Ind | 37 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| Depv RI Est .60a | 35 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | -⅛ |
| DetrexChem .80 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | -⅛ |
| DetCanTun 1.30 | 113 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | -¼ |
| DetIntBrdge 2.40 | 8 | 29 | 28½ | 29 | +½ |
| Diagnostic Data | 125 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | +¼ |
| DiamonCoal .40a | 21 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| DiamCrysSlt .60 | 55 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅝ |
| Diamondhd Cp | 82 | 4⅝ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| DiamSh pfEl.35 | 37 | 41⅛ | 36⅛ | 40⅛ | +3⅛ |
| Dibrell Bros 1.40 | 5 | 27 | 25 | 27 | +2 |
| DigitalComp Con | 99 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| DiscounNY 5.90e | 57 | 44½ | 43½ | 44 | +½ |
| Distributoinc s | 79 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7 | -⅛ |
| DixonCrucible 1a | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | +1 |
| Docutel Corp | 397 | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | +⅝ |
| DollarGenl .10e | 34 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | +⅜ |
| Domainind .50 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Donaldsoninc .70 | 51 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | +⅛ |
| DonovanCos .40 | 16 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -¼ |
| Dorchester Gas | 1395 | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| DoughtyBr .15b | 3 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Dow Jones 1 | 212 | 27⅝ | 25⅛ | 27⅝ | +2 |
| Dowdle Oil | 92 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| Downe Commun | 395 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| DoyleDaneBe .96 | 26 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| Ducommun .40 | 38 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| Dunkin Donuts | 240 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | -⅛ |
| DuriconCo 1 | 62 | 18⅛ | 16½ | 18 | +1⅛ |
| DurrFillMed .14 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | +¼ |
| Dynascan Corp | 41 | 27½ | 26⅝ | 27 | |
| Dynatech Corp | 19 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| EDS Nuclear .30 | 98 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | -¼ |
| ESL Inc | 14 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | +¼ |
| Early Calif Ind | 48 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| Earth Sciences | 75 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -⅛ |
| Eastmet Cp 1.20 | 256 | 15⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | -1⅛ |
| EatnCp pfA2.30 | 10 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ | +⅛ |
| EconomicLab .44 | 964 | 28⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | +⅛ |
| ElPasoElec .92 | 265 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| ElbaSystem .25e | 22 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| ElChicoCp .20 | 47 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| Electro Nucleon | 40 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| Electron Arrays | 123 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| ElizbetWat 2.20 | 5 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| Elkins Shn | 52 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Emersons Ltd | 312 | 9 | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Emons Ind Inc | 25 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| EnergyConv Dev | 78 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| EnergyConv un | 10 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3 | -½ |
| Energy Resourc | 32 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | -⅛ |
| Energy Ventures | 9 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| Envirodyne | 41 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | +⅛ |
| EquityOil .60 | 87 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | -⅛ |
| Ethan Allen .55 | 68 | 16½ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ | +1 |
| Evans Inc .30e | 51 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +¼ |
| Exchange OilGs | 675 | 12⅛ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | +1 |
| Executive Ind | 374 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| Extracorpl Med | 79 | 12½ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | +½ |
| FabriTek Inc | 242 | ⅞ | ⅝ | ⅝ | -⅛ |
| FairLanes .12 | 133 | 5⅛ | 4½ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| Falstaff Brewing | 274 | 2⅛ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | -⅜ |
| Farinon Elec | 216 | 10⅛ | 8½ | 9⅝ | +1 |
| FarmerBros .24a | 106 | 18 | 16⅛ | 17½ | +⅝ |
| Farr Co | 76 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| FedScrew 1.20a | 9 | 20½ | 19½ | 20½ | +1 |
| FederatdCap .60 | 73 | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| FedIncPvt .90e | 196 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Fingerhut Corp | 1190 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3⅝ | +¼ |
| Finnigan Corp | 93 | 10½ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅜ |
| Fst Artists Prod | 59 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| FstBostCp 1.25e | 144 | 17¼ | 16 | 16⅛ | -1 |
| FstCommerce 1 | 73 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅝ | +⅜ |
| Fst Com Rlt .17e | 60 | 4 | 3½ | 4 | |
| FstContRE 1.16e | 100 | 6⅝ | 5½ | 6⅛ | +⅝ |
| Fst Farwest .02a | 57 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| FstMemRlt .10p | 111 | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1⅛ | -¼ |
| Fst Natl Charter | 2 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| Fst RRBk Ga .40 | 3 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | +¼ |
| Flexsteel Ind .28 | 21 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| Flickinger .80 | 5 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| FlaCypGard .15e | 238 | 4 | 2⅝ | 3⅝ | +1 |
| FloridaGlfR 1.28 | 8 | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | |
| FloridMnaM .12a | 44 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -¼ |
| FoodTownStr .16 | 30 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| Foodways Nat | 28 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| FootsIIIGrp .05e | 22 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| ForestOil .37e | 1517 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | -⅛ |
| FtWorthStl .80a | | 13⅛ | 12 | 12 | |
| FotomatCp .06e | 320 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| FranklinElec .28 | 76 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| FraserMfg 1.26e | 21 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| Fredrk Herr .24e | 23 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3 | -⅜ |
| Fredrck Hollywd | 17 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| FriendIceCr .08 | 82 | 23½ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | +½ |
| FrozenFdExp .32 | 18 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | -⅛ |
| FullerHB .40 | 56 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | -⅛ |
| FultonNat .60 | 3 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Funtime Inc | 16 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| FurrsCafe .30 | 115 | 9⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | +½ |
| Galveston Houst | 1 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +1 |
| Gates Learjet | 46 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | -¼ |
| GatewayTran .30 | 12 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +¼ |
| GelcoFeld Cp .18 | 529 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 10⅛ | +½ |
| Gelman Inst | 83 | 8⅛ | 7½ | 7½ | -½ |
| Gen Automation | 1674 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| GenAutoPts .64 | 149 | 26 | 23½ | 25⅛ | +1¼ |
| Gen Binding | 464 | 15⅝ | 14⅛ | 15⅝ | +1 |
| General Care | 105 | 7 | 5⅝ | 7 | +1⅛ |
| Gen Energy .40a | 437 | 10⅛ | 8½ | 10 | +⅛ |
| GenFinlSys .12b | 38 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | -⅛ |
| Gen Health Svc | 216 | 3⅝ | 2⅝ | 3⅝ | +⅝ |
| GenShalePd .80b | 20 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | +⅛ |
| GenTalCal pf1 | 4 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| GilbertAssoc .60 | 317 | 15⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | -1 |
| Gilford Inst .17 | 427 | 6⅝ | 4⅝ | 6⅛ | +1⅝ |
| GinnMS Co | 44 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| GlobetrotCom A | 14 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| GodfreyCo .90 | 21 | 12⅛ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| GoldenStat Fds | 10 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| GouldsPump 1.60 | 12 | 50 | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | +⅛ |
| GovEmpFin .20a | 32 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| Gracoinc .05 | 105 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Graham Magnet | 234 | 9⅛ | 8 | 9⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Grantree Corp | 75 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| GraphicCont .40a | 80 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13 | +¼ |
| Graph Scanning | 192 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 9⅛ | +⅜ |
| GravesTrkLn .36 | 4 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| Gray Tool .16 | 277 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | -⅛ |
| GreenMtPow .80 | 900 | 8⅛ | 7 | 8 | +1 |
| GreggsFood .02e | 117 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| GreyAdvrtg .60 | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| GuardianPk .25a | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -⅛ |
| GulfEnergyDev s | 40 | 11 | 9½ | 9½ | -1½ |
| GulfInterst .22e | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Gyrodyne Amer | 18 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| HNC Mtg Rlty | 24 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | -⅛ |
| HON Ind .28a | 93 | 11⅛ | 9⅝ | 11⅛ | +1½ |
| HachChem .15e | 21 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | -⅛ |
| HamiltBro Exp | 42 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -⅛ |
| HamiltBroExp un | 6 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | -⅛ |
| HamiltonBro Pet | 69 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| Hamilton InvTr | 58 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | -⅛ |
| Harley Corp | 24 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -⅛ |
| Harper&Row .44 | 25 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +¼ |
| Harvestind s | 172 | 2½ | 1⅝ | 2⅛ | +¼ |
| HavatamCp .48b | 96 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | -⅛ |
| Heath Tecna | 23 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| HenredFurn .48a | 23 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | +¼ |
| HexcelCorp .56 | 48 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| HickoryFarm .20 | 19 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| Hickory Furnitr | 95 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| Higbee Co 1.40 | 4 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| HinesLumber 1 | 12 | 24⅛ | 22⅛ | 24⅛ | +1 |
| HollywdPark 1 | 40 | 12 | 11⅛ | 12 | +⅛ |
| HomewodCp .04e | 7 | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | -⅛ |
| Hook Drugs .85e | 17 | 12 | 11⅛ | 12 | +⅛ |
| HooverCo .68 | 458 | 11⅝ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | +1 |
| Howell Corp | 88 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | -⅛ |
| Hubinger 1.40a | 108 | 51⅛ | 50⅛ | 51⅛ | +⅛ |
| HudsnPPap .75e | 54 | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | -⅛ |
| Hughes Supply | 26 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| HuntBldg Corp | 47 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | |
| Hunt Mfg .32 | 11 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | -⅛ |
| Hy Gain Elec | 592 | 22⅛ | 17 | 21⅛ | +4⅛ |
| Hyatt Corp | 424 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| Hyatt Intl | 43 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| HydraulicCo 1.44 | 29 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | |
| HysterCo .60a | 77 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| IMS Intl | 222 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | |
| IVAC Co .20e | 1268 | 14⅛ | 10⅛ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| Idenitcon Corp | | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| Immuno Scienc | 41 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -⅛ |
| Imodcoinc s | 8 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| IndepSq Sec 1.68 | 105 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | -⅛ |
| Ind Mtg Rlty | 36 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | -⅛ |
| Indpls Wat 1.70 | 38 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | -⅛ |
| IndustFuels .15e | 180 | 14⅛ | 13 | 14⅛ | +1⅛ |
| IndustNucInc .06 | 182 | 3⅛ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | -⅜ |
| Interex Inc | 98 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Informatn Int | 31 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| Inform Magnet | 14 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅛ |
| Instrument Lab | 179 | 6⅛ | 4 | 6⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Intel Corp | 1553 | 88⅛ | 81⅛ | 85⅛ | +4 |
| Interlaid Res | | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Intercont Energ | 35 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | |
| Intercritind .24 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Intrmtn Gs 1.28a | 40 | 12⅛ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ | +¼ |
| Intl Alomin .20 | 52 | 6 | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | +⅝ |
| IntBnkWash .25 | 15 | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | |
| IntBkWashA .25 | 24 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3 | -⅛ |
| IntRoyalty Oil | 25 | 1½ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| InterprovPipe 1 | 15 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | +½ |
| Intersil Inc | 531 | 6 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -1⅛ |
| InvestGro A .50 | 8 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| IowaSouUt 1.92 | 62 | 26⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| JBsBigBoy .08 | 34 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| JMB RltyTr un | 3 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | -½ |
| JamesRiver .07e | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| JamesburyCp .40 | 121 | 11⅛ | 10 | 11 | +1 |
| JasonEmpire .32 | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Jarrico Inc | 1367 | 58⅛ | 55 | 57⅛ | -1 |
| JohnsonEF 1 | 399 | 33⅛ | 31½ | 31⅛ | -¼ |
| JoslynMfg 1.12a | 23 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| Justinind .40 | 15 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| KDI Corp | 266 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| KMS Indust | 345 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| KRM Petroleum | 215 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| KV Pharm .15p | 26 | 3⅛ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | -⅜ |
| Kaiser Steel 1.50 | 785 | 38½ | 32⅝ | 38⅛ | +5⅛ |
| Kaiser Stl pf1.46 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| Kalvar Corp | 97 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| KamanCpA .80 | 46 | 17 | 16½ | 16⅛ | -¼ |
| Kamprgrnds Am | 50 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| Kans St Netw .20 | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| KapokTreeInn s | 18 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | |
| Kar Products | 19 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | -⅜ |
| KearnTreck .30 | 330 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5 | -⅛ |
| KearneyNatl .40 | 10 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | |
| KeithClark .50 | 30 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 10 | +⅜ |
| KellySvcs .70 | 124 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| Kenai Drilling | 191 | 5⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | -½ |
| Kennedy Cohen | 45 | 1½ | 1 | 1⅛ | +⅛ |
| Kent Moore 1.40 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 20 | +½ |
| Keuffel Esser .48 | 8 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| KewaunScien .40 | 15 | 5½ | 4½ | 4½ | -1 |
| Keydata Corp | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Keyes Fibre 1 | 75 | 16 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | -⅛ |
| Keys Cust Fund | 68 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | +⅝ |
| Keystone Foods | 178 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8 | -⅛ |
| KeystoneInt .36a | 165 | 25⅛ | 24⅛ | 25⅛ | +1 |
| KeystoneOTC Fd | 46 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| KeystnePCe .25p | 59 | 7⅛ | 6½ | 6½ | -1 |
| Knape&Vogt .80 | 41 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| Knudsen Cp .60 | 126 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | +⅛ |
| Koger Prop .11e | 33 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| KoesCorp .17e | 271 | 6⅝ | 5⅛ | 6½ | +1⅛ |
| Kratos | 17 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| KruegerWA .56 | 12 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8 | -⅛ |
| KuhlmanCp .50a | 300 | 6⅝ | 5⅛ | 6⅛ | +⅝ |
| Kulicke&Soffa | 37 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| LMF Corp .20 | 124 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | +⅛ |
| LTV Cp 78wt | 113 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| LaZ BoyChr .40 | 44 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| LacledeStl 3 | 41 | 24½ | 23⅛ | 24 | |
| LafayetteUn .07e | 16 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | |
| LakeSupPow .92 | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| LancstrColny .40 | 168 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -½ |
| Lancainc .80 | 14 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | |
| LaneCo .40 | 125 | 19 | 18½ | 18⅝ | +½ |
| LarsenCo 1.60a | 6 | 32½ | 31⅛ | 32 | -½ |
| LawrysFds .20 | 195 | 13½ | 10⅛ | 12⅛ | +1⅛ |
| LawsonProd .12 | 118 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | -½ |
| LawterChem .34 | 491 | 11⅛ | 9⅝ | 10⅝ | +1⅛ |
| LearPetrol s | 53 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5 | -⅛ |
| Leaway Mot .32a | 536 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | -⅛ |
| LeggPlatt .32 | 48 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | -⅛ |
| Lectron Corp | 319 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| LibertinOre 1.60 | 6 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | -⅛ |
| Liberty Homes | 61 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| LilChampFd .10a | 21 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Limited Stores | 431 | 14¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| Lin Broadcastg | 333 | 8 | 6⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅜ |
| LincnTelTel 1.60 | 10 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| Lind-rgCp .60 | 68 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | +⅜ |
| Litronix Inc | 400 | 7⅛ | 6½ | 7½ | +1 |
| LoctiteCp .06 | 615 | 13½ | 11⅛ | 13⅛ | +2 |
| Logicon Inc | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| LoneStarBr .80a | 32 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| LongvwFib 4.80 | 1 | 117 | 117 | 117 | |
| LoomisCp .10r | 70 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +½ |
| LaLdOffExp B | 76 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅜ |
| LouisvGE pf | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| LowesCos .14 | 287 | 41¼ | 39½ | 41 | +1½ |
| Lynden Transprt | 46 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | -½ |
| M&T Mtgln 1.04 | 50 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| MB Assoc | 186 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅛ | |
| MCI Communcat | 237 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| MFY Ind .16 | 35 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| MGF Oil Corp | 86 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| MSI Data Corp | 86 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅜ |
| MacDermid .52 | 49 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Mack Stores .16 | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Macrodata Cp | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| MadisnGsEl 1.20 | 162 | 12⅛ | 11⅛ | 12 | +½ |
| Magic Marker | 8 | ⅜ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| Magma Energy | 27 | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 7⅛ | +1 |
| Magma Pow Co | 492 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| MagneticInt .02b | 29 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | |
| Maior Realty | 52 | 1½ | 1⅛ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| Mallinckrodt .50 | 507 | 45⅛ | 42 | 42½ | +1 |
| Managemt Assis | 510 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| Manitowoc 1a | 54 | 18⅛ | 16½ | 18⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ManningGas Oil | 82 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | -⅛ |
| Mapi Inc .01e | 4 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| MarcusCp .10r | 22 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Marine Colloids | 94 | 10⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | -⅜ |
| Marion Corp | 266 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | -⅛ |
| MaritimeFr Car | 235 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 4⅛ | +1⅛ |
| MarkProds .12 | 223 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| MarthaWhite .60 | 56 | 27⅛ | 25⅛ | 27 | +1⅛ |
| MarvJosiisn .20 | 86 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| MaryKay .24 | 255 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | -⅛ |
| MaulLdPine .32 | 28 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | +⅜ |
| May Petrol | 351 | 6 | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | +⅝ |
| McCormick .48 | 161 | 35 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | -1⅛ |
| McDowllEnt .10e | 36 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| McGreg Donig A | 8 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| McMoran Expl | 194 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| McQuay Pfex .70 | 48 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| Measurex Corp | 211 | 15⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | -⅛ |
| Medcom Inc | 159 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| Medical Computr | 73 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| Medicenter Am | 14 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1½ | -⅛ |
| Medtronic | 308 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36⅛ | +⅛ |
| MeenanOil .20 | 15 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| Merchantsinc .80 | 15 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| MerchntsNtl .15b | 40 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | -⅛ |
| Mervyns | 803 | 36⅛ | 33⅛ | 34⅛ | +⅛ |
| Metpath Inc | 77 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| MeyerFred .30a | 247 | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15⅛ | -⅛ |
| Micro Mask | 22 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Microdata Cp | 338 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| Microform Data | 131 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Micron Corp | 94 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| Microwave Semi | 6 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| MidAmInd .16b | 25 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| MidCentral Prop | 37 | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | +⅛ |
| MidTexCom .28b | 72 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | +⅝ |
| MidwestDist A | 451 | 5⅝ | 4⅝ | 5⅝ | +⅞ |
| MidwnFidlty .44 | 15 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| MidwGasTr 1.20 | 13 | 12¼ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | +1 |
| MillerRlty .09e | 38 | 6½ | 5½ | 5⅝ | -⅜ |
| MilliporeCp .16 | 114 | 53⅛ | 51 | 51 | -1 |
| MinaSafeApp .68 | 3 | 38½ | 37 | 38 | -½ |
| Miner Ind | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Mineral Engnirg | 94 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | +⅛ |
| MinnsotFab .20e | 1052 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 8 | +⅛ |
| Minnesot Gs 1.66 | 32 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| MissValGas 1.20 | 10 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| Mr Steak | 42 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| MrsSmithsP .18 | 32 | 12 | 11⅛ | 12 | +⅛ |
| Mobile GsSv 1.24 | 7 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | +1 |
| Modern Merch | 871 | 16⅛ | 15½ | 16⅛ | +1 |
| ModularCom Sys | 191 | 11⅛ | 10 | 10 | -1 |
| Moduline Intlnc | 51 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| MogulCorp .40 | 59 | 18 | 17⅛ | 18 | +⅛ |
| Molex Inc | 10 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | -½ |
| Monfort Colo | 219 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| Moore Corp 1.20 | 607 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | |
| MooreProd .40 | 1 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7½ | |
| Moore Sam .20 | 122 | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17 | |
| MorFloInd .01e | 6 | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | +⅛ |
| Moran Bros | 26 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| MorganAdh .05e | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Morrisoninc .48a | 208 | 19⅛ | 18⅛ | 19 | +⅛ |
| Mtglnv Wash | 71 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| Mostek Corp | 1149 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | +½ |
| Motionind .12b | 61 | 14⅛ | 14½ | 14½ | -¼ |
| MVOTClubAm .10 | 39 | 3⅛ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| Multimedia .32 | 99 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Myersind .10 | 19 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | + |
| NRG Inc | 101 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | -⅛ |
| NUS Corp A | 2 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| NaCVHURSIVNT | [illegible] | 7⅝ | 4⅝ | 5 | |
| NarragCap .30e | 25 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | -⅛ |
| NathanFam .05e | 48 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| NatByProd 1.20 | 9 | 12½ | 11½ | 12½ | +1 |
| gnatConven Str | 27 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | |
| NatData Comm | 90 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| Nat Data Corp | 208 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| NatlLiberty .10a | 79 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| NatMineSvc .60 | 130 | 32⅛ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| Nat SecResh .60e | 9 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| NatUtilInd 1 | 1 | 14 | 12⅝ | 14 | +1⅛ |
| NatValveMfg .80 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 14 | -1 |
| NationwRIE .19e | 25 | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | +½ |
| NeedhmHarp .28 | 15 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| Neutrogena Cp | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| NewAmFund 1e | 25 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| NJ NatGas 1.32 | 40 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| NewPlanRI 1.68 | 21 | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | +⅝ |
| New York Mag | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| NewellCos .50 | 118 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| Nicolet Instrum | 45 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| NielsenA .40 | 574 | 20⅛ | 19½ | 20⅛ | +⅝ |
| NielsenB .40 | 318 | 21 | 19⅝ | 20⅛ | +¼ |
| Nobility Homes | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | |
| NobleAffil .10e | 51 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | -½ |
| NolandCo .64 | 5 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Nord Resrcs s | 36 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | +¼ |
| Nordstrm Inc .40 | 36 | 27 | 26⅛ | 27 | +⅛ |
| NorCaroNG .92 | 81 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 9⅛ | +⅜ |
| NorEurOilRT un | 60 | 16 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | -⅛ |
| NoreastPet .25 | | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | |
| NorStaBancp 1 | 63 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + |
| Northrp King .88 | 1641 | 14 | 12⅝ | 13 | -1 |
| NwstNatGas .80 | 111 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| NwstnFinCp .30 | 11 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| NwstnFinl Inv | 15 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| NwstPubSvc 1.70 | 29 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| NoxellCVORP | [illegible] | | | 9⅝ | |
| Nuclear Dynam | 144 | 16⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | -1 |
| NuclearSvcs .15e | 17 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +¼ |
| OakHillSport .28 | 6 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| OVCEANrExp .20 | 764 | 28⅛ | 25⅛ | 26⅛ | -1⅛ |
| Ocean Explor | 303 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | +½ |
| Ocean Oil&Gas | 14 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| OVFFSHRLogist | | | | | |
| OffshrLogist .10a | 349 | 14½ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | - |
| OgilvyMather 1 | 82 | 18 | 17⅛ | 18 | +½ |
| OglebayNorton 3 | 6 | 51 | 51 | 51 | |
| OhioFerroAl .80b | 74 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | -¼ |
| Oil Shale Corp | 585 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| OilgearCo 1a | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| OlympiaBrw .80 | 347 | 25¼ | 4½ | 25⅝ | +½ |
| Omaha Natl 1.50 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| OmniSpectra .15 | 19 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | |
| Optel Corp | 40 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | |
| Optical Coatg Lb | 61 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | -¼ |
| Orbancoinc .05e | 39 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| OregFreezDry s | 2 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | |
| Oregon Metalurg | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| OregnPCem .80a | 18 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | -¼ |
| Orion Research | 357 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5½ | -¼ |
| Ormont Drg Ch | 41 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -¼ |
| Oshmans SportG | 7 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | +¼ |
| OtterTailPw 1.56 | 47 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| OverseasNat Air | 384 | 7 | 5¼ | 7 | +1½ |
| OwensMinor .24 | 4 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| OxfrdPendfbc .60 | 7 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -⅛ |
| PVO Intl .45e | 64 | 13 | 12 | 12½ | +½ |
| PabstBrew 1.04 | 1197 | 24⅛ | 22 | 22⅛ | -1⅛ |
| Paccarinc .80e | 198 | 24⅛ | 23⅛ | 24⅛ | +1 |
| PacCoast Hold | 57 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +½ |
| PacFarEast Lin | 30 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | -⅛ |
| PacGamRo 1.36b | 79 | 26½ | 25½ | 25⅛ | -⅛ |
| Pacific Lumber | 384 | 23 | 22⅛ | 23 | +⅛ |
| PacWestnind s | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Pak Well Cp .32 | 35 | 14 | 13½ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| Pako Corp .40 | 19 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Pamex Fds Inc | 36 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | -⅛ |
| Pandick Press | 173 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | +½ |
| ParkOhioInd .50 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Parker Drilling | 153 | 22⅛ | 19½ | 20 | -2⅛ |
| Pasquale Food | 6 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Patents Int Aff | 25 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| Paul Revere 1.31e | 65 | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| Pauley Petrolm | 113 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| PayLessDrug .40 | 138 | 14⅛ | 13 | 13 | -⅛ |
| Pay N Pak .48 | 131 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | |
| PayN Save .30 | 588 | 21⅛ | 19 | 21⅛ | +2 |
| PaylessCash .20 | 310 | 22½ | 20⅝ | 22½ | +1⅛ |
| PeachtreeDr .09r | 63 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| PeaveyCo 1 | 368 | 23⅛ | 21 | 23 | +2 |
| PeerlesChain .58 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | +1 |
| PeerlessMfs .40b | 55 | 15⅛ | 14⅛ | 15⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Penn Corp | 9 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| Penn Va 1.20 | 36 | 51⅛ | 51 | 51⅛ | +¼ |
| PennEnterp 1.40 | 39 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| Pennz La Tx B | 1369 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | -⅛ |
| PennzOffshGs B | 5638 | 13⅛ | 12½ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| Penril Corp .01e | 23 | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| Pentairind s | 48 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | -⅛ |
| Pepsi CBWsh .40 | 27 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅛ | +1 |
| PerryDrug Strs | 21 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| PetersonH&H .34 | 215 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Petrolite 1.10 | 24 | 80⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | -½ |
| PettiboneCp .60b | 33 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | -⅛ |
| PhysioContrl Cp | 35 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| Pic n Save Cp | 36 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| PieceGoods .20a | 10 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| PiedmtAvia .30e | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| Pinkertons 1.40 | 318 | 34½ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | -1⅛ |
| PioneerFood .20 | 60 | 10 | 8⅛ | 10 | +1⅛ |
| Pioneer HiBred | 659 | 27⅛ | 25⅛ | 27⅛ | +1 |
| PioneerStdEl .20 | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| Pioneer Wstn | 57 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| Pizzainn s | 545 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | -⅜ |
| Planet Oil Min | 25 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | |
| PollutnCont Ind | 130 | 3¼ | 2 | 3⅛ | +⅝ |
| Polymer Mat .20 | 28 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -½ |
| PopellBros .40 | 31 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4½ | |
| Pott Ind .60 | 117 | 21½ | 20⅛ | 21½ | +⅜ |
| PowerTest .22e | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Powers Reg .70 | 11 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| Pratt Henry .25 | 42 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| PrecMetalH .63a | 406 | 8½ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅜ |
| PrestoProd .36 | 28 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | -⅛ |
| PrestonTruck .32 | 78 | 22⅛ | 21½ | 22 | -1 |
| Prime Inc | 58 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| PrincetonCh Res | 12 | 1⅝ | 1 | 1½ | -⅛ |
| Process Systems | 182 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | +⅛ |
| Prochemco Inc | 16 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| ProductChm .72 | 39 | 12 | 11⅛ | 12 | +⅛ |
| Progressive Cp | 40 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| PubSvcNCar .96 | 71 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| Pulaski Furnitur | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Puritan Bennett | 305 | 21⅛ | 20½ | 20½ | -½ |
| Putnm Duo Cap | 278 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| PutDuoinc 1.20 | 10 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| QuakerChem .80 | 77 | 25 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | -3⅛ |
| QualityInns Int | 28 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | -⅛ |
| Quantor Corp | 20 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅜ |
| QueenCasul .44b | 431 | 17 | 11 | 16⅛ | +5⅛ |
| RLI Corp | 10 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | -¼ |
| RPM Inc .20 | 56 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | |
| Radiation Dyn | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Ragen Precison | 31 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | +⅜ |
| Rahall Commun | 31 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Rainbow Resrcs | 39 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| Rainier Cos .07e | 38 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| Rangaire .24b | 6 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Rapidata Inc | 352 | 3⅝ | 2⅝ | 3½ | +⅝ |
| Rapoca Energy | 3 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| Raychem Corp | 385 | 244 | 237 | 240 | +4 |
| RaymondCp .30b | 45 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 9½ | +1¼ |
| RealtyMtsl 1.32e | 54 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| Recognition Eq | 453 | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| Redactron Corp | 45 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| Redken Labs | 137 | 15⅛ | 14⅛ | 15⅛ | -⅛ |
| RegalBeloit .40 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| RegencyElec .40 | 1606 | 19⅛ | 16⅛ | 19 | |
| RelianceUniv .60 | 30 | 7⅛ | 7½ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| Research Ind | 85 | 4⅞ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| ReserveOil Min | 114 | 27 | 24½ | 25 | -2 |
| Revell Inc .40b | 49 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +½ |
| RexPlastics .20 | 30 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | |
| RexPrecision .40 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| Reyn&Reyn .32 | 289 | 16 | 14 | 15⅛ | +1½ |
| Richsinc 1.16 | 64 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | -⅛ |
| RidgewayEnt .40b | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| RingsmdPd .04a | 286 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | +1 |
| RivalMfg 1.40a | 585 | 20⅛ | 18⅛ | 19 | -⅜ |
| RoadwayExp .30 | 635 | 46 | 43½ | 43⅛ | -1 |
| RobbinsMyer .48 | 10 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| RobrtsnDisSy .40 | 11 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | |
| Rocket Resrch | 489 | 6⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -½ |
| Rodac Corp | 39 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | -⅛ |
| Rollins Burd .52a | 323 | 18⅛ | 16⅛ | 18⅛ | +2 |
| Rom Am Pharm | 51 | 12⅛ | 11½ | 11½ | -1 |
| Rosemount .30e | 121 | 21¼ | 18⅛ | 20⅝ | +2 |
| Rotron Inc .25 | 11 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | -½ |
| Rouse Co | 832 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| RoweFurn .08 | 28 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| RoylCastSys .75c | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| RoysterCo .60e | 330 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | -⅜ |
| RuckerPhar .25e | 95 | 13 | 10½ | 13⅛ | +1⅛ |
| RussellStover .64 | 178 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 14 | -⅛ |
| RykoffSE .40 | 52 | 22⅛ | 20½ | 22⅛ | +2 |
| RylandGrp .08e | 440 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| S&S Corp .20 | 139 | 16⅛ | 14⅛ | 16⅛ | +1⅛ |
| StLoStC .10e | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| San Fern El .20r | 17 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4½ | |
| SantaAnita .75p | 21 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | -⅛ |
| Saslow DL Co | 167 | 10 | 9 | 9½ | +1 |
| SavannaFd 2.24a | 30 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | -½ |
| Saxton Prod | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Scan Data | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | |
| Scherer RP .38 | 152 | 9½ | 8 | 9½ | +1½ |
| Schollinc .60 | 142 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| Schulman .28e | 58 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -¼ |
| Scope Inc | 136 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | +½ |
| ScottiComml Cp | 113 | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | +⅛ |
| Scottish Inns Am | 98 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | -⅛ |
| Scotts Liq Gold | 172 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | +⅛ |
| ScrippsHBct 1.40 | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| Sea Pines | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Sea World | 487 | 12⅛ | 11 | 11 | -⅛ |
| SealedAirCp .05e | 185 | 7⅝ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | -½ |
| SeawayFdTn .50 | 5 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| Seeburg Ind .15r | 21 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Seiscom Delta | 45 | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | +⅛ |
| Seneca Foods | 33 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| Sensormatic | 96 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | -⅛ |
| Sentry Mfg | 51 | 8⅛ | 7½ | 8 | +⅛ |
| Serv Merchand s | 351 | 16⅛ | 13⅛ | 15 | +1 |
| Servicemster .60 | 162 | 23⅛ | 22½ | 23½ | +1 |
| SevenUpCo .72 | 745 | 32⅛ | 29⅛ | 32½ | +2¼ |
| ShakleeCp .40 | 21 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| Shattrprf Glass | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Sheldahl Co | 98 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅛ |
| ShippersDisp .36 | 119 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | +⅛ |
| ShoneyBigB .28 | 57 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| Shop&Go .18r | 0 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| Shorewood Corp | 39 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Siegl HenryI .25e | | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| SigmaAldrh .05e | 77 | 27⅛ | 26½ | 27⅛ | +1 |
| SigmorCp A .30 | 53 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| Siliconix Inc | 99 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| SilverKingMin s | 174 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | -⅛ |
| Simpsoninc 1.20 | 61 | 14⅛ | 12⅛ | 14 | +1¼ |
| Skyline Oil | 53 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| SnapOnTools .54 | 599 | 30 | 27⅛ | 29½ | +1½ |
| SolidState Scient | 262 | 7⅝ | 6⅝ | 7½ | +⅝ |
| Solid State Tech | 65 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| Sonics Intl | 4 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Sonoco Prod .60a | 27 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | -½ |
| SorgPrinting .20 | 25 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| Soundscrib .10e | 25 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| Source Cap .95e | 94 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| SourceCap pf2.40 | 49 | 22 | 21⅛ | 22 | +⅛ |
| Southn Airwy | 36 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| SouthnBncpAla 1 | 39 | 19 | 18⅛ | 19 | +⅛ |
| SouthCalWat 1.08 | 28 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| SouthnConnGas 2 | 52 | 19 | 18 | 18½ | +⅛ |
| Southnind 1a | 33 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +1 |
| SouthnNatNC .80 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| SouthnUnion Pd | 265 | 26⅛ | 25¼ | 25⅛ | -¼ |
| Southld Eqty | 48 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | +⅛ |
| SouthldPap .40 | 17 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ | +⅛ |
| SowstGasCp 1 | 223 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| SwstPetroCh .32 | 14 | 6⅛ | 6½ | 6½ | -¼ |
| Southwst Leasng | 90 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Spacelabs Inc | 7 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | +½ |
| Spartan Foods | 45 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| Spectra Physics | 315 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| SpectralDyn .10e | 62 | 7 | 5⅝ | 6⅝ | +1½ |
| Spectronics Inc | 44 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4 | +⅛ |
| SpeidlNewsp .48 | 22 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | -1 |
| Sta Rite Ind .70 | 28 | 8 | 7½ | 8 | +½ |
| Stanadyne .92a | 145 | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| StdRegistr 1.20a | 71 | 16 | 15 | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| Standun Inc | 34 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | -⅛ |
| StanleyHome .80 | 20 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | +½ |
| Steak &Ale .20 | 766 | 24⅛ | 22 | 23⅛ | +1¼ |
| SteakN Shake .32 | 72 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11 | +⅛ |
| StearnsMfg Co | 10 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| Stewartinfo .40 | 38 | 4⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | -⅛ |
| StewrtSandwch s | 43 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Story Chemical | 96 | 4 | 3⅛ | 4 | +¼ |
| Stratford Texas | 494 | 3⅛ | 2⅛ | 2½ | +⅛ |
| StrawbCith 1.20b | 17 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| SturmRuger .38a | 16 | 10 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | -¼ |
| SubaruAm .10e | 133 | 1½ | 1⅛ | 1½ | |
| SueAnninc .24 | 97 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| Sullair Corp | 88 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| Summit Energy | 178 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| Sunlite Oil Ltd | 67 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Sunstar Foods | 65 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| Superior El .24 | 14 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Suprema Eq | 35 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Survival Tech | 91 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | -¼ |
| Swedlow Inc | 152 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| Sycor Inc | 585 | 17 | 14⅛ | 17 | +2¼ |
| SynerconCp .40e | 92 | 11½ | 7⅝ | 11 | +3⅛ |
| SyracusSup .72b | | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15½ | |
| T Bar Inc s | 10 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | -⅛ |
| TIME DC | 19 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | -⅛ |
| Tab Prod .20 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| TacoBell .2 | 1409 | 21⅛ | 19⅛ | 21⅛ | +⅛ |
| Tally Corp | 152 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| Tampaxinc 1.60a | 2038 | 31⅛ | 28⅛ | 28½ | -3 |
| TaylorRental .20 | 3 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | -¼ |
| TaylorWine .62 | 854 | 12⅛ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | +1 |
| Technicare Cp | 1303 | 24⅛ | 22⅛ | 24 | +1¼ |
| TecumsPd 1.60a | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | -1 |
| TejasGas .10 | 218 | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 6⅛ | +⅝ |
| Tele Communicat | 38 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| Telecommun Ind | 17 | 6⅛ | 5¼ | 6⅛ | +1 |
| Telecredit Inc | 122 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Telemed Corp | 24 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | +⅜ |
| Telescience Inc | 64 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | -⅛ |
| Tennant Co .56 | 122 | 24 | 23½ | 23⅛ | |
| Tenneco Offshre | 865 | 8½ | 7⅝ | 8 | -⅝ |
| TennNatGas .80 | 70 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Terra Resources | 57 | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11½ | -¼ |
| Texint Airl | 63 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| Textured Prod | 25 | 2⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | -½ |
| ThalhmrBro .70 | 8 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | -¼ |
| Thermo Electrn | 293 | 13⅛ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Threshold Tech | 93 | 11½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -⅛ |
| TiffanyCo .40 | 38 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | +¼ |
| Tipperary Corp | 399 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | -⅛ |
| Tolley Intl Cp | 148 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| Tomlinson Oil | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| ToppsTrows .15e | 22 | 9 | 8⅛ | 8 | +¼ |
| ToroCo .50 | 73 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| Toth Aluminum | 73 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +¼ |
| Tower Prod .10e | | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Towle Mfg .76 | 33 | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Transconti Oil | 49 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Transocean Oil | 18 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Tremcoinc .64 | 102 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +½ |
| TriCheminc .24 | 98 | 24⅛ | 22½ | 23½ | +1 |
| Tri.3n O&G | 79 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| TwinCity Barge | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| TwinDiscClu 1.30 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 21 | -1 |
| Tymshare Inc | 506 | 20⅛ | 18⅛ | 19⅛ | +⅞ |
| Tyson Foods | 84 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | -⅛ |
| UA ColCable .10e | 120 | 9⅛ | 8½ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| UB Financl .56 | 36 | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| UTL Corp | 40 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| UniCapital Cp | 80 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| Unifilinc .10e | 178 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| UnionElStl 1.20 | 7 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Union Planter | 68 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | -¼ |
| UnionSplCp 1 | 27 | 13 | 12⅛ | 13 | |
| UnitArtThea .24 | 34 | 9½ | 9 | 9⅛ | -¼ |
| Unit Cable Telev | 80 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -¼ |
| Unit Mc Gill .10 | 18 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| US Banknote | 88 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -½ |
| US Sugar 2.40a | 4 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | -½ |
| US Surgical Cp | 129 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | +⅝ |
| US TruckL .80a | 201 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | +½ |
| UnitogCo .60 | 13 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | |
| UnivFoods 1.10 | 192 | 15 | 14⅛ | 15 | +⅜ |
| UnivInstrumt .16 | 151 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| UnivSecurIn .20r | 13 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| Un:versty Patent | 385 | 10½ | 8½ | 8⅛ | -2⅛ |
| UpprPenPw 1.72 | 13 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | +½ |
| UpsNDowns .27e | 180 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| Utlis Inds Cp | 10 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | +½ |
| Vail Assoc | 172 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| Valleylab Inc | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Valmont Ind | 116 | 13⅛ | 13¼ | 13½ | +½ |
| VanDusenAir .40 | 13 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| VanDyk Resrch | 17 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 7 | |
| VanSchaack .28 | 44 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Vance Sanders | 55 | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | +⅜ |
| VanierGrap .06e | 8 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Varco Intl .02e | 301 | 15 | 13⅛ | 14⅛ | -½ |
| Vaughn Jack .40 | 14 | 16½ | 15⅛ | 16½ | +½ |
| Velcroind .60 | 274 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -½ |
| VeloBind Inc | 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| VenironCp .44 | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| Victoria Stations | 720 | 22½ | 20 | 21½ | +1½ |
| Viking Ind | 185 | 17½ | 17 | 17⅛ | -⅛ |
| Vipont Chem | 75 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1¼ | -⅛ |
| Va Intl | 28 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | +¼ |
| VisualGraphics s | | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2½ | -⅛ |
| Visual Science s | 65 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | |
| Volume Shoe .34 | 86 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Volunteer Cap | 217 | 13 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| WD 40 Co .80 | 137 | 13⅛ | 11⅛ | 13 | +1⅛ |
| WalbroCorp .18a | 13 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -½ |
| Wallsind .28 | 4 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -¼ |
| WalterAlm Inv | 144 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Wangco Inc | 161 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +½ |
| Warner El .70 | 5 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | -⅛ |
| WashgtnGrp .18p | | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| WashNatGs 1.08 | 57 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Wash Scientif | 6 | 2 | 1⅛ | 2 | +¼ |
| Waste Resources | 55 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2½ | +½ |
| WaterAssoc .10e | 34 | 27 | 26 | 26 | |
| WausauPapr .60 | 57 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | |
| Wavetek | 20 | 5 | 4⅛ | 5 | |
| Weatherford Int | 163 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Webb Co .80 | 124 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Webb Resrcs | 41 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| WeedenHold | 46 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| WeightWatc .20a | 621 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | +1 |
| WellingtMg 1.10a | 27 | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8¼ | +⅜ |
| Welltech Inc | 54 | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅛ | +¼ |
| Welsbach Corp | 43 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| WestCo .13 | 34 | 9 | 8 | 8⅛ | +⅜ |
| Westcoast Pet Lt | 42 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Westn Digital | 14 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| WestnGear .30 | 50 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅜ |
| WstnKyGas 1.32 | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| Wstn MarEl .30e | 9 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | -⅛ |
| WestnMtg Inv | 17 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| Westn Pac Finl | 18 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3 | -⅛ |
| WestmorldCoal 1 | 988 | 42⅛ | 39 | 40 | +1 |
| Wetteraulnc .60b | 135 | 14⅛ | 14½ | 14⅛ | +¼ |
| White Shield | 717 | 2½ | 1⅝ | 2⅛ | +½ |
| WienAirAlsk .10e | 148 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Wiener Corp .21 | 10 | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| WileyJSons .72 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Willamette .72b | 297 | 19 | 18⅛ | 19 | |
| WilliamsWW .80 | 7 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| Wilson HJ | 114 | 13½ | 11⅛ | 13¼ | +1⅛ |
| Wincorp .30 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Winns Stores .60 | 26 | 18 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | -¼ |
| WinterJack .90 | 47 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | -⅛ |
| WinterParkTl .32 | 232 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| WiscCentrlg .60b | 189 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| WiscPowLt 1.52 | 85 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | +¼ |
| WiserOil 4.10e | 8 | 72 | 67 | 71½ | +4½ |
| Wix Corp .28b | 45 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| WolohanLum .10 | 146 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +¼ |
| WolverPenf .44a | 27 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +¼ |
| WoodheadD .28 | 17 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -¼ |
| WoodwdLoth 1.25 | 76 | 26 | 25½ | 25⅛ | +¼ |
| Worthng Biochm | 58 | 15⅛ | 14⅛ | 15 | +⅛ |
| Worthingtn Ind | 85 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -⅛ |
| Wright WE .18 | 37 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| WymanGord 1a | 27 | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | +½ |
| WyomingNat .80 | 9 | 17 | 15⅛ | 17 | +1¼ |
| Xomox Corp .20 | 60 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27 | -⅜ |
| YellowFriSys .40 | 410 | 38½ | 37½ | 38 | |
| Younker Br 1.20 | 55 | 20 | 19 | 19⅛ | -½ |
| Zenit.. Lab. | 18 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | -⅛ |
| ZionsUtahBn .80 | 99 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | -¼ |
| Zoller Dannebrg | 39 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | +¼ |
| **FOREIGN** | | | | | |
| AngloASoA .35e | 456 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| AngloAGln 3.25e | 437 | 43⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅝ | -1⅛ |
| BayerAG 2.45e | 1 | 44¼ | 43 | 43⅛ | +⅛ |
| BlyvoorGld 1.22a | 750 | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | -½ |
| BowaterCp .24e | 126 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| BracienHillP .32a | 14 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | -⅛ |
| BufelsftGld 2.24e | 355 | 20⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | -1⅛ |
| Canon Inc .38e | 20 | 20⅛ | 19 | 20⅛ | +1⅛ |
| DeBeersMin .29e | 161 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| FalconbrNick 1a | 6 | 27⅛ | 26⅛ | 26½ | -1⅛ |
| Fisons Ltd | 89 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| FreeStaGM 3.98e | 503 | 31 | 27½ | 27⅛ | -2⅛ |
| FujiPhotoF .19e | 119 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | |
| Glaxo Hld .09e | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| GoldFieldsSA .54e | 89 | 34 | 31½ | 31½ | -1⅛ |
| HitachiLtd 1.18e | 23 | 41⅛ | 40⅛ | 41⅛ | +2⅛ |
| HondaMotor .51e | 17 | 37⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | -⅛ |
| KansaiEPw 1.14r | 5 | 21 | 20⅛ | 21 | +¼ |
| Kirin Brew .19e | 11 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | -⅛ |
| KloofGoldM .64e | 782 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -1 |
| MineralRes .57e | 84 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| Mitsui Co .40e | 3 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | -⅛ |
| NissanMot .21e | | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | -⅜ |
| OverseasInns SA | 32 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | -⅛ |
| PalabaMng 1.26e | 27 | 12⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| Philips Gloeilm | 168 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | +⅜ |
| PotgietPlat .13e | 29 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| PresBrdGM 3e | 482 | 25⅛ | 22⅛ | 23⅛ | -1⅛ |
| PresStynG 1.49e | 442 | 16⅛ | 14⅛ | 15⅛ | -1⅛ |
| RankOrgan .11e | 6481 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| StHelenaG 3.23e | 234 | 31⅛ | 29⅛ | 30⅛ | -1⅛ |
| TelefDeMex .79e | 76 | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| TokioMarF .82e | 61 | 89⅛ | 88 | 89⅛ | +3 |
| ToyotaMot .21e | 21 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | -⅛ |
| UnionCpLtd .51e | 27 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅜ |
| VaalReefs 2.41e | 828 | 30⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | -1⅛ |
| Welkom GM .65e | 232 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | -½ |
| WestDrieFG 5.84e | 379 | 55 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | -1 |
| WnDeepLvl 1.90e | 709 | 22⅛ | 20⅛ | 21⅛ | +⅝ |
| Wn Holding 5.73e | 218 | 36⅛ | 34⅛ | 35 | -⅛ |

s—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GGiant cv6¾92 | 3 | 60 | 60 | 60 | +1 |
| Greyh cv6½90 | 154 | 81¼ | 80 | 81 | +1 |
| Grolier 9½s91 | 75 | 52 | 50 | 51 | |
| Grolier cv4¾87 | 18 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | —3½ |
| Grumm cv8s99 | 10 | 87 | 87 | 87 | —1 |
| Grum cv4¼s92 | 36 | 49 | 48½ | 48½ | —1⅝ |
| GuardMt 7½79 | 232 | 23 | 21¼ | 22½ | + ½ |
| GulfMO 5s56f | 26 | 42¼ | 42 | 42¼ | +1 |
| GulfOil 8½s95 | 40 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +1 |
| GulfWn 7s03A | 96 | 63⅞ | 63 | 63¾ | + ¼ |
| Gulf Wn 7s03 B | 113 | 64 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | — ⅞ |
| GulfWInd 6s88 | 103 | 68 | 65⅞ | 68 | +2¼ |
| GlfWn cv5½93 | 467 | 81½ | 79 | 79 | —1 |
| GlfWn cv5½87 | 198 | 99¼ | 92 | 92 | —5 |
| GlfW cv5½87A | 85 | 99½ | 93 | 93 | —4¼ |
| Hallibr 9¼2000 | 55 | 103½ | 102½ | 102½ | — ¾ |
| Hallibrtn 8¼81 | 107 | 101½ | 100⅝ | 101½ | + ½ |
| Ham Pa cv5s94 | 5 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | + |
| HartfdN 8½s96 | 3 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | +6 |
| HawnEl 11¼04 | 3 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | + ½ |
| HawEl 9s2000 | 30 | 93⅝ | 92 | 93 | |
| HawEl 8.35s08 | 10 | 84 | 83 | 83 | —2 |
| HellerW 9½s89 | 24 | 93½ | 97¾ | 97¾ | —1¼ |
| HellerW 9½s91 | 25 | 88 | 87¾ | 88 | +3½ |
| HellerW 7⅞s80 | 10 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | —1½ |
| HelmrP cv5s87 | 13 | 193 | 184 | 184 | —9 |
| Hercln cv6½s99 | 197 | 101 | 97 | 100¼ | +4¼ |
| Heublein 6⅝85 | 5 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| Heubln cv4½97 | 309 | 78½ | 76¾ | 78 | +1½ |
| HillsSp cv5¼88 | 5 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | |
| HiltnH cv5¼95 | 32 | 70 | 68½ | 68½ | |
| HockVal 4½s99 | 1 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | —2⅜ |
| HoernW cv5s94 | 35 | 79⅜ | 79½ | 79⅜ | |
| Hollinn 9½95xw | 30 | 93 | 93 | 93 | + ⅞ |
| HomF 9.65s81 | 51 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ | + ¼ |
| HospAffil 10s99 | 20 | 79 | 77 | 79 | +4 |
| HostInt cv5¼94 | 22 | 56½ | 55 | 56 | — ½ |
| HouseFin 9s76 | 59 | 101 | 100½ | 101 | +1-32 |
| HousFin 8½s01 | 60 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | + ¾ |
| HousFin 8s84 | 81 | 97½ | 95 | 97 | +2⅞ |
| HousFin 4⅞s77 | 12 | 96 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | +1¼ |
| HousFin 4⅞s87 | 4 | 65 | 65 | 65 | +2½ |
| HouseFin 4s78 | 5 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | + ¾ |
| HousLt cv5¼86 | 90 | 79½ | 78 | 79 | +3 |
| HughesTl 9s00 | 10 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| Human cv6s89 | 9 | 66 | 66 | 66 | +1 |
| Humble 5¼s97 | 5 | 66 | 66 | 66 | +1¼ |
| IC Prd 10¼s75 | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| IllBellTel 8s04 | 163 | 93½ | 91¾ | 93½ | +1 |
| IllBell 7⅝s2006 | 11 | 90 | 88 | 90 | +2 |
| IllBellTel 3s78 | 2 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | +2⅜ |
| Ill BellT 2¾s81 | 44 | 79 | 77½ | 79 | +2 |
| IllCenG 7¼99 | 5 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | —5⅜ |
| IllPow 7.60s01 | 15 | 79 | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | — ⅞ |
| IndBellT 10s14 | 20 | 107 | 107 | 107 | — ½ |
| IndBellT 8⅞e11 | 55 | 93¼ | 91⅛ | 92½ | + ⅞ |
| IndMich 10¼82 | 55 | 101½ | 100 | 101 | |
| IndMich 6½s78 | 5 | 92½ | 92 | 92 | — ½ |
| IngRd 8¼s85 | 22 | 101½ | 101 | 101 | + ⅜ |
| InlndStl 9½s00 | 40 | 103 | 102 | 102 | + ⅝ |
| InlndStl 6⅞s99 | 21 | 93 | 93 | 93 | —4 |
| InlandSt 8⅞s95 | 11 | 96½ | 96 | 96½ | + ¼ |
| InlandSt 4½s89 | 5 | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Insilco cv9¼99 | 41 | 89 | 88½ | 88½ | |
| InstInv 7⅞s80 | 196 | 47 | 41 | 44½ | +3½ |
| IntHarv 9s04 | 4 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | +3⅝ |
| IntHar 4.80s91 | 5 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | |
| InHarC 9.15s82 | 128 | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | |
| IntHarCr 8¾31 | 45 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | — ½ |
| IntHarCr 8⅝91 | 10 | 89 | 89 | 89 | +2 |
| IntHarCr 7⅝93 | 59 | 83 | 80 | 83 | +7½ |
| IntHarCr 7s77 | 16 | 98⅛ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | —1⅝ |
| IntHarC 4⅝s81 | 6 | 79 | 79 | 79 | + ⅛ |
| IntHarC 4⅝s79 | 25 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | +1⅝ |
| IntMin cv4s91 | 5 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| IntNick 6.85s93 | 16 | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Int Pap 8.85s95 | 13 | 100½ | 98 | 98 | +2 |
| IntPap cv4¼96 | 163 | 61 | 58 | 60 | +3½ |
| IntSilv cv5s9 | 104 | 55½ | 54¼ | 55 | + ½ |
| IntTT 11s82 | 32 | 108⅞ | 107½ | 108⅞ | + ⅝ |
| IntTT 9½s83 | 68 | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ | + ⅝ |
| IntTT 8.90s95 | 78 | 93½ | 92⅝ | 93½ | + ⅞ |
| IntTT cv8⅞s00 | 677 | 97¼ | 96 | 96½ | + ¾ |
| InterPw 3¾s78 | 32 | 90⅝ | 88 | 90⅝ | +4⅝ |
| IpcoH cv5¼89 | 5 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | + ½ |
| IteICp cv8s96 | 11 | 70¼ | 69 | 70¼ | +1¾ |
| IteICp cv7s95 | 58 | 62⅞ | 60⅝ | 62 | +3 |
| ITT Bks 9¼s95 | 5 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | |
| JimWalt 8s98 | 11 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | +4½ |
| JimW cv5½91 | 100 | 90 | 88 | 89 | + ½ |
| JoneLau 9⅞s95 | 30 | 94¼ | 92½ | 94¼ | +2¾ |
| JoneLau 6⅝s94 | 18 | 59⅜ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | +1 |
| KaneMil 9⅞s90 | 12 | 82 | 81⅞ | 82 | — ½ |
| KanCPL 2¾s76 | 1 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | + ¼ |
| Kennect 7⅞s01 | 36 | 88½ | 87¾ | 88½ | +4 |
| KentPw 7⅞s50 | 10 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | —2 |
| KerrMcG 8s83 | 30 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | +1⅝ |
| KeystSt 7⅝s93 | 7 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | |
| KimbCl 5⅞s92 | 55 | 77¼ | 75 | 76⅝ | +2⅝ |
| Kresge cv6s99 | 257 | 116⅛ | 114 | 114 | |
| Kroger 9⅞s83 | 30 | 102 | 102 | 102 | + ⅜ |
| Kroger 8.7s98 | 11 | 90 | 88 | 88 | |
| vILSMS 3½97f | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| LearSieg 10s04 | 51 | 83 | 82½ | 83 | + ½ |
| vILehVa 4½74f | 3 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | —2⅞ |
| vILehV 5sC03f | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| LigsMyer 6s92 | 1 | 73¼ | 73⅜ | 73¼ | + ¼ |
| Litton 8⅜s76 | 26 | 98½ | 97½ | 98½ | + ½ |
| Litton cv3½s87 | 34 | 41 | 39 | 39 | —1½ |
| LMI Inv 6¼s82 | 70 | 30 | 28½ | 29½ | +1½ |
| Lockh cv4¼s97 | 249 | 36¾ | 36 | 36¾ | + ¾ |
| Loews 6⅞s93 | 124 | 62 | 60¼ | 61 | + ⅜ |
| LomN cv5½91 | 10 | 54 | 53½ | 54 | +1 |
| LonSIn cv5¼93 | 67 | 68½ | 67⅝ | 68¼ | — ⅜ |
| LongIsLt 9⅝82 | 21 | 102 | 99⅞ | 100¼ | — ⅝ |
| LongIsLt 9⅝85 | 60 | 100¼ | 99 | 100⅜ | +3⅜ |
| Lorillrd 6⅝s93 | 1 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | + ¾ |
| Lorillrd 4⅞s86 | 6 | 62 | 62 | 62 | —4⅞ |
| LouGE 9¼2000 | 3 | 101 | 99¼ | 101 | +1½ |
| LouGE 4⅞s90 | 13 | 63½ | 63⅝ | 63½ | + ½ |
| LouGE 2¾s79 | 1 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | + ¾ |
| LouNsh 11s95 | 66 | 101½ | 101 | 101 | —1 |
| LTV Cp 7⅞s77 | 198 | 127 | 120½ | 122 | —6 |
| LTV Cp 5s88 | 324 | 47 | 45 | 47 | +2 |
| LuckySlr 8⅛96 | 5 | 80 | 80 | 80 | —7 |
| LucS cv5¼2000 | 107 | 115 | 112 | 113½ | +2½ |
| LykY 11s2000 | 21 | 91¼ | 90 | 90 | —1¼ |
| LykY 7½s94old | 143 | 63½ | 62⅛ | 63½ | + ½ |
| Lyk 7½s94new | 101 | 63 | 62⅛ | 62⅞ | + ⅞ |
| MackF 9⅞s90 | 50 | 93 | 92⅞ | 90 | —3 |
| Macke cv4⅞92 | 8 | 46½ | 46 | 46½ | — ½ |
| Macmill cv4¼92 | 12 | 48⅝ | 48⅛ | 48⅝ | + ⅝ |
| MacyCr 7⅞s77 | 19 | 98¾ | 97½ | 98¾ | +1⅝ |
| Macy cv5s92 | 4 | 72 | 71 | 72 | +4⅞ |
| Macy cv4¼s90 | 23 | 68¼ | 68⅛ | 68¼ | +1⅛ |
| MadSq cv6⅞87 | 3 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | |
| MeYnkP 9.1s02 | 20 | 91 | 90¼ | 91 | +2 |
| MeYnkP 8½02 | 8 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | |
| MfrsHan 8⅞82 | 11 | 99⅞ | 99½ | 99½ | +1½ |
| MfrsHan 8⅛04 | 2 | 84½ | 84 | 84 | |
| MarO 6½s2000 | 5 | 90 | 90 | 90 | +2 |
| Marcor 6½s88 | 189 | 74½ | 72½ | 73 | —1½ |
| Marcor cv6s96 | 137 | 71 | 69½ | 71 | +1⅛ |
| MarIM cv6s94 | 67 | 70⅞ | 70 | 70 | |
| MdCup cv5¼94 | 15 | 66½ | 65⅝ | 66½ | + ⅝ |
| MassM cv5¼90 | 16 | 67 | 66¼ | 66¼ | |
| MassM cv6¼91 | 6 | 56¼ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | |
| MayDStCr 9s89 | 16 | 93 | 92⅝ | 93 | + ⅛ |
| MayDCr 8⅞s76 | 21 | 100 28-32 | 100 | 100½ | + ⅛ |
| McCror 10⅝s85 | 7 | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| McCror 7¾s95 | 312 | 45⅝ | 44⅛ | 45⅛ | |
| McCror 7⅛s97 | 200 | 43½ | 42⅝ | 43½ | + ½ |
| McCror 7½s94 | 210 | 43⅝ | 42¼ | 43⅝ | +1⅞ |
| McCror 7½s94n | 27 | 43 | 42 | 42½ | — ½ |
| McCro cv6¼92 | 9 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38½ | + ½ |
| McCror 5½s76 | 47 | 96½ | 92 | 94 | +1 31-32 |
| McCrory 5s81 | 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | +2 |
| McDerm 8.9s94 | 10 | 101½ | 100½ | 100½ | — ½ |
| McDonld 9⅞82 | 9 | 104⅛ | 103½ | 103½ | — ½ |
| McDonald 9s85 | 76 | 101¾ | 100½ | 101¾ | +1¼ |
| McDD cv4⅝91 | 7 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | —1¾ |
| McGHI cv3⅞92 | 58 | 52⅜ | 52⅛ | 52⅜ | — ⅜ |
| MeadCp 8½s76 | 11 | 87 | 86 | 87 | —2½ |
| Mellon 10s89 | 699 | 100 | 99 | 99¼ | + ½ |
| Mellon 7.8s82 | 7 | 96¼ | 96 | 96⅛ | +1⅛ |
| MelvS cv4⅞96 | 55 | 76 | 73¾ | 76 | +2¼ |
| Merck 7⅞s85 | 145 | 99⅝ | 98 | 99¼ | + ½ |
| MGM 10s93 | 13 | 78⅛ | 77⅝ | 77¾ | + ⅝ |
| MGM 10s94 | 133 | 78½ | 76½ | 76⅝ | —1⅜ |
| MGM 9s72 | 18 | 85¼ | 85 | 85 | |
| MGIC 8⅞s88 | 155 | 74 | 72 | 72 | —1¼ |
| MGIC cv5s93 | 159 | 48½ | 47 | 47 | —1 |
| MichBT 7⅝s11 | 58 | 88 | 87 | 87⅞ | + ⅜ |
| MichCG 10⅛82 | 10 | 103⅞ | 103 | 103 | — ⅜ |
| Micrdt 10s2000 | 23 | 84 | 84 | 84 | + ½ |
| MidldMtg 8s80 | 15 | 38¾ | 38⅝ | 38¾ | + ⅜ |
| MilLab cv5¼94 | 74 | 69 | 68 | 69 | + ½ |
| MplsStL 6s85 | 5 | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | |
| MSPSSM 4s91 | 5 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | + ⅝ |
| MinMM 8.85s05 | 19 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| MinMM 8.20s85 | 125 | 101⅜ | 100⅝ | 101¼ | +1⅝ |
| MissRvCp8s94 | 58 | 91 | 89⅞ | 90⅞ | + ⅛ |
| MisRCp cv8s95 | 17 | 105½ | 100⅞ | 105½ | +5½ |
| MKT Inc5½03f | 73 | 10 | 9 | 10 | + ½ |
| MoKanT 4s90 | 24 | 36 | 35 | 36 | +3⅝ |
| MoPac 5s2045f | 185 | 44 | 42 | 42 | + ⅝ |
| MoP 4¼s2020f | 28 | 42⅞ | 40⅞ | 42⅞ | +2⅞ |
| MoP 4¼s2030f | 117 | 41½ | 40½ | 41¼ | + ¼ |
| MoPac 4⅞s90 | 3 | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | |
| MoPa 4¼s2085 | 45 | 45 | 43½ | 44⅝ | + ⅝ |
| MobilAl 8.45s05 | 49 | 96⅞ | 95½ | 96⅞ | + ⅞ |
| MobilOil 7⅞s01 | 15 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | |
| MohkD cv5¼94 | 452 | 31 | 28¼ | 30 | +1⅝ |
| Monogrm 10s09 | 39 | 83⅝ | 82½ | 83⅝ | + ⅞ |
| Monon 6s2007f | 5 | 49 | 49 | 49 | +2 |
| MonsanCo 8s85 | 211 | 100⅛ | 99 | 99⅝ | + ⅜ |
| MtWdCr 9½s83 | 3 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| MtWdCr 9¼s98 | 19 | 96½ | 96⅛ | 96½ | |
| MtWdCr 9s89 | 7 | 95¼ | 95 | 95¼ | + ¼ |
| MtWdCr 7⅝s88 | 14 | 83½ | 80 | 82½ | + ½ |
| MtWdCr 6⅞s87 | 3 | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MtWdCr 5¼s81 | 6 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +1 |
| MtWdCr 4⅞s80 | 20 | 83¾ | 83⅝ | 83¾ | +1⅛ |
| MonyM cv7s90 | 108 | 73½ | 68 | 68⅜ | —6⅛ |
| Morgn cv4⅞98 | 224 | 81¼ | 79½ | 79½ | —2 |
| viMdE 3½s2080f | 8 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| MtStTT 9¾s12 | 137 | 104⅝ | 104⅛ | 104½ | + ½ |
| MtStTT 9⅝s15 | 77 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | + ⅜ |
| MtStTT 9s2010 | 52 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | |
| MtSt TT 8.70s81 | 281 | 103⅛ | 102⅞ | 103½ | + ½ |
| MtSt TT 7⅝s13 | 50 | 88½ | 86⅝ | 88½ | +1 |
| MtStTT 7⅝s11 | 31 | 84½ | 82¾ | 82¾ | + ¼ |
| MtStTT 6⅝s77 | 20 | 97 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | — ⅜ |
| MtSt TT 2⅝s86 | 14 | 61 | 61 | 61 | +1 |
| Nabisco 7⅝s03 | 5 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | + ⅜ |
| NarraEl 10½80 | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | —4½ |
| NatBisc 4⅝87 | 4 | 70⅛ | 70 | 70⅛ | — ⅜ |
| NatCan cv5s93 | 16 | 59 | 58 | 58 | —1¼ |
| NCashR cv6s95 | 158 | 72 | 70¼ | 71¼ | + ¼ |
| NatCash 5.4s91 | 8 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | |
| NatCash 4⅝s87 | 3 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | + ¼ |
| Nat Dist 5s83 | 10 | 75⅝ | 75⅜ | 75⅝ | + ¼ |
| NDist cv4⅝92 | 97 | 67 | 64⅝ | 66¼ | +2¼ |
| NFuelG 10⅝93 | 7 | 109⅛ | 108 | 108 | —1¼ |
| NHom cv4⅝96 | 141 | 30⅛ | 29⅛ | 30⅛ | +1⅛ |
| NatInd 10s99 | 91 | 79¾ | 79 | 79¾ | |
| NatInd cv5⅝88 | 25 | 57½ | 57 | 57 | — ½ |
| Nat Lead 4⅞88 | 24 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | + ¼ |
| N RurUt 10⅛87 | 12 | 104⅝ | 104⅛ | 104⅝ | +⅝ |
| Nat Steel 8s95 | 25 | 89⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | +1⅝ |
| NatSteel 4⅞s89 | 10 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | — ½ |
| NatrlGas 6⅞s80 | 7 | 87½ | 86 | 87½ | +1⅝ |
| NatrlGas 6¾s77 | 14 | 96⅛ | 95¾ | 96⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NCNB 7⅝s97 | 25 | 75⅝ | 75 | 75 | — ⅝ |
| NCR 9¾s2000 | 12 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | +3⅝ |
| CR Cp 9s85 | 4 | 101 | 100⅞ | 101 | + ¼ |
| NEngTT 9¾s10 | 226 | 102¼ | 100⅞ | 102 | +1 |
| NEngTT 8⅝09 | 52 | 94⅞ | 91¾ | 94⅞ | +2⅞ |
| NEngTT 8.2s04 | 115 | 91¼ | 90¼ | 90⅝ | +1⅝ |
| NEngTT 8s03 | 35 | 88 | 87 | 88 | — ½ |
| NEngTT 7⅛07 | 19 | 83¼ | 81⅞ | 82½ | +1½ |
| NEngTT 6⅝79 | 30 | 93¾ | 92½ | 93¾ | +1¼ |
| NEngTT 3s82 | 1 | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Newhall cv6s95 | 20 | 70⅝ | 70 | 70 | |
| NJ BellT 9.35s | 86 | 104 | 102 | 104 | +4 |
| NJ Bell 7⅝s13 | 18 | 87⅜ | 86 | 86⅝ | — ⅜ |
| NJ Bell 7⅝s12 | 36 | 83 | 82¼ | 83 | — ½ |
| NJ Bell 7⅝s11 | 25 | 83 | 83 | 83 | +2 |
| NYBkSv 10s81 | 150 | 98⅞ | 98¼ | 98⅞ | + ⅞ |
| vINYCen 6s98f | 10 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | |
| vINYCen 6s90f | 15 | 50 | 49½ | 49½ | —3½ |
| vINYC 5s2013f | 45 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | — ½ |
| vINYC 4½s2013f | 96 | 5 | 4 | 4½ | — ½ |
| vINYCen 4s98f | 91 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | |
| vINYCH 3½97f | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| vINYLS 3½98f | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| NYConn 2⅞75f | 3 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅜ |
| NYHar 4⅝88f | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | +6⅞ |
| vINYLW 4s73f | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| vINYNH 4½22f | 32 | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ½ |
| vINYNH 4s07f | 76 | 8½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | —1⅛ |
| NYSEG 10.4s82 | 13 | 105 | 103 | 103 | —1 |
| NYS EG 7⅝s01 | 5 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NYTel 9¼s2010 | 119 | 101⅛ | 100½ | 101⅛ | — ¼ |
| NY Tel 9s14 | 228 | 100½ | 98⅛ | 100 | + ⅝ |
| NYTel 6⅞s2015 | 147 | 98⅛ | 97⅝ | 98¼ | + ¾ |
| NYTel 8.30s12 | 72 | 95 | 93¼ | 93¼ | + ⅜ |
| NYTel 8s2008 | 143 | 91 | 88⅞ | 90⅛ | —1⅞ |
| NY Tel 8s83 | 23 | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ | |
| NYTel 7⅜s2006 | 22 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87⅛ | +1⅛ |
| NYTel 7⅜s2011 | 72 | 84½ | 83⅝ | 84½ | +1⅛ |
| NYTel 4⅞s97 | 22 | 63⅝ | 62 | 63⅝ | +1⅝ |
| NYTel 4⅜s98 | 11 | 60 | 58¼ | 60 | +1⅜ |
| NYTel 3s81 | 6 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +1⅛ |
| NYTel 3s89 | 25 | 57 | 55½ | 55½ | — ½ |
| NYTel 2⅝s82 | 8 | 76⅛ | 72 | 76⅛ | +4⅛ |
| NiagM 12.6s81 | 96 | 111 | 110¼ | 110¼ | + ¼ |
| NiagM 10⅝s85 | 46 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | + ⅝ |
| NiagM 10.2s05 | 14 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| NL Ind 9⅝2000 | 30 | 99⅝ | 99¼ | 99¼ | +2⅛ |
| NorfkWn 4s96 | 25 | 52¼ | 51½ | 51½ | — ½ |
| NorlinMus 9s88 | 43 | 75 | 74⅞ | 75 | +1 |
| NoAMtg 5½s79 | 12 | 77½ | 70 | 77½ | +1½ |
| NorAPh 9⅞s00 | 9 | 96⅞ | 96 | 96⅞ | +1⅝ |
| NorAPh cv4s92 | 29 | 51⅛ | 51 | 51 | — ⅛ |
| vINorCen 5s74 | 12 | 27 | 25 | 25 | —1 |
| NorIllG 9⅞s76 | 10 | 100 5-32 | 100 5-32 | 100 5-32 | —1 11 |
| NorNG 9⅛s90 | 264 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100¾ | + ¼ |
| NorNGs 9s85 | 83 | 101¼ | 100¾ | 101 | + ⅜ |
| NorNG 4⅝s78 | 2 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NorNG 4½s84 | 5 | 71 | 71 | 71 | —1 |
| NorPac 3s2047 | 17 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| NoPac 3s2047r | 5 | 33¼ | 33¼ | ¼ | |
| NorStaP 4¾s86 | 8 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | +2 |
| NorStaP 4s88 | 11 | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Nrwst Bn 6⅞s | 5 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | |
| NwstInd 7½s94 | 25 | 76½ | 76 | 76 | |
| NwnBell 10s14 | 10 | 107⅛ | 106½ | 107⅛ | +1⅛ |
| NwnBell 8⅝s12 | 120 | 96⅞ | 96 | 96⅛ | + ⅜ |
| SwnBell 7⅞s11 | 14 | 88 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | + ⅜ |
| NwnBell 7½s05 | 30 | 86 | 86 | 86 | +2⅛ |
| NwnBell 6⅝s89 | 39 | 95 | 94½ | 95 | +1¼ |
| NwnBell 2⅝s84 | 28 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NwnMu cv4s91 | 1 | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | |
| NortSim 6s98 | 18 | 64 | 62½ | 64 | +1⅛ |
| OakInd cv4⅝ 7 | 18 | 52 | 51½ | 51⅛ | + ½ |
| OccidP 11s82 | 124 | 102⅜ | 100⅞ | 101⅞ | — ⅝ |
| OccidP cv7⅜96 | 368 | 92⅛ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | —2¼ |
| Ogden cv5s93 | 39 | 55½ | 54½ | 55½ | +1 |
| OhBellT 7⅝s13 | 57 | 88⅝ | 87½ | 88⅜ | + ⅜ |
| TOhBell 7½s11 | 45 | 84 | 82½ | 84 | +1 |
| OhBellT 6⅞s78 | 28 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ | + ½ |
| OhioEd 10s81 | 119 | 104⅜ | 103½ | 104⅛ | — ⅜ |
| OhioPw 10⅛82 | 114 | 101½ | 100⅜ | 101½ | + ½ |
| Ohio Pw 7⅝s76 | 8 | 99 | 98½ | 98½ | + ¼ |
| Ohio Pw 6⅞s79 | 15 | 90⅝ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Oneida cv5½88 | 3 | 57⅛ | 57 | 57 | +1⅛ |
| OtisEl cv6⅝95 | 161 | 85½ | 82½ | 83½ | —2¼ |
| Outlet cv5⅞s86 | 13 | 80⅝ | 80 | 80 | —3 |
| OwenIll 9s81 | 16 | 101½ | 101 | 101½ | +1½ |
| OwenIl cv4½92 | 216 | 91⅜ | 88⅝ | 89 | —1⅝ |
| PacGE 9.85s82 | 108 | 107 | 105⅝ | 106 | |
| PacGE 9⅝s06 | 323 | 101 | 99¼ | 100⅝ | — ¼ |
| PacGE 9⅝s06 | 177 | 99 | 97⅛ | 99 | +1½ |
| PacGE 8⅞s02 | 64 | 97 | 93⅛ | 97 | +3½ |
| PacGE 8s03 | 57 | 87 | 87 | 87 | |
| PGE 7⅝s05ZZ | 5 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | + ½ |
| PacGE 7⅝s03 | 45 | 82 | 80⅞ | 82 | +2⅝ |
| Pac G&E 5s89 | 55 | 70 | 68½ | 69 | + ⅝ |
| Pac G&E 5s91 | 60 | 65 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | — ½ |
| Pac GE 4⅞s86 | 15 | 69 | 67¼ | 69 | +2 |
| Pac G0 4⅞s90 | 5 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| Pac GE 4⅝s88 | 16 | 59 | 59 | 59 | + ½ |
| Pac GE 4⅝s95 | 3 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | |
| Pac GE 3⅝s78 | 29 | 87 | 86⅛ | 89 | |
| Pac GE 3⅞s85 | 10 | 63⅛ | 63½ | 63⅛ | + ⅞ |
| PGE 3⅝s84 W | 3 | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | —1⅝ |
| Pac G&E 3s77 | 5 | 92 | 92 | 92 | + ¼ |
| Pac G&E 3s79 | 39 | 80¼ | 80 | 8 | |
| Pac GE 7⅝s76 | | | | | |
| Pac GE 2⅞s76 | 1 | 96 19-32 | 96 19-32 | 96 19-32 | —9-32 |
| Pac GE 2⅝s81 | 2 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | + ⅞ |
| PacGTran 8s90 | 19 | 83 | 82⅝ | 83 | + ½ |
| PacLtSv 9s85 | 10 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | +1⅛ |
| PacLtSv 8⅝s93 | 20 | 85 | 85 | 85 | —1 |
| PacNwTl 8⅝08 | 12 | 96 | 95⅝ | 96 | — ⅞ |
| PacNwTl 6⅝10 | 25 | 98¼ | 95⅝ | 95⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Pac SwA 6s87 | 37 | 35 | 34⅝ | 35 | +1⅛ |
| PacT&T 9⅞s11 | 114 | 103⅛ | 101⅞ | 102⅞ | —1⅛ |
| PacT&T 9⅝s04 | 100 | 100 | 98½ | 100 | +1 |
| PacT&T 9.1s84 | 98 | 103⅝ | 103⅛ | 103⅝ | + ⅜ |
| PacT&T 9s81 | 75 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | + ¼ |
| PacT&T 8⅝s06 | 119 | 96½ | 94⅝ | 96½ | + ½ |
| PacTT 8.65s05 | 80 | 95 | 93⅜ | 95 | +2⅞ |
| PacT&T 7.8s07 | 62 | 87¼ | 85⅜ | 87 | + ⅞ |
| PacT&T 7⅝s09 | 55 | 85 | 83⅝ | 83⅞ | —1½ |
| PacT&T 7⅝s80 | 64 | 95¼ | 94⅝ | 95¼ | +1¼ |
| PacT&T 7⅛s08 | 12 | 81 | 81 | 81 | + ⅜ |
| PacT&T 6⅝s79 | 64 | 95 | 93½ | 93⅞ | — ⅞ |
| PacT&T 4⅞s88 | 4 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PacT&T 3⅝s87 | 3 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +1⅛ |
| PacT&T 3⅝s81 | 2 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | |
| PAA 10⅛s84 | 110 | 86⅛ | 81⅝ | 84⅛ | +2⅛ |
| PAA 11⅛s86 | 97 | 82⅞ | 80⅝ | 82¼ | +2⅝ |
| PAA cv7⅛s98 | 505 | 67½ | 63½ | 65⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PAA cv 6⅝s89 | 832 | 34⅝ | 34 | 34⅝ | + ¼ |
| PAA cv 4⅞s79 | 48 | 74 | 70⅝ | 73⅛ | |
| PAA cv 4⅝s84 | 11 | 47½ | 47 | 47 | —1 |
| PAA cv 4⅝s86 | 818 | 33½ | 32⅝ | 33½ | + ¼ |
| Paprcr cv5¼94 | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| vlPennC 6⅝s93f | 5 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | +2 |
| PennDx cv5s92 | 34 | 81½ | 81 | 81½ | + ½ |
| PennyF 9.45s81 | 49 | 102⅛ | 99 | 99 | —2½ |
| PennCo cv9s94 | 24 | 95 | 93½ | 95 | +2 |
| PennPL 10⅛82 | 115 | 105⅛ | 103½ | 105⅛ | +1⅛ |
| vlPa RR 4⅝s81f | 21 | 11 | 10 | 11 | + ½ |
| vlPa RR 4⅝s84f | 15 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| vlPeRR 3⅞s85f | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Pennwlt 9⅛s95 | 10 | 99 | 98⅝ | 99 | |
| Pennwlt 9s85 | 25 | 101 | 100⅞ | 101 | + ⅜ |
| Pennzoil 10⅛s83 | 99 | 104 | 103 | 103½ | + ½ |
| Pennzoil 8⅝s76 | 20 | 100 1-32 | 100 | 100 | |
| Pennzoil 8⅝s96 | 22 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | + ¾ |
| Pennzoil 7⅞s88 | 20 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Pennzoil 7⅝s98 | 28 | 80 | 79⅝ | 79⅞ | — ⅞ |
| Pennzl cv6⅞s96 | 128 | 73 | 71 | 71¼ | — ⅜ |
| Pepsico 8⅝s85 | 35 | 100¼ | 98⅛ | 100¼ | +2 |
| Pepsi cv4⅝96 | 185 | 120⅛ | 114 | 120 | +4 |
| Pet Inc 8s91 | 5 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Pfizer 8⅞s85 | 16 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | — ¾ |
| Pfizer cv4s97 | 200 | 78⅛ | 75½ | 77 | +1½ |
| PhelpsD 8⅝s85 | 33 | 99⅝ | 99 | 99⅝ | + ⅜ |
| PhelpsD 7⅝s76 | 10 | 98 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Phila El 12⅝81 | 116 | 108⅛ | 107 | 107⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PhilEl 10⅝2000 | 109 | 104⅛ | 104 | 104⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Phila El 10s80 | 245 | 105½ | 104⅛ | 105½ | +1½ |
| PhilaEl 9s00 | 37 | 103⅜ | 101⅛ | 103⅜ | +1 |
| Phila El 9s95 | 6 | 91¼ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | —2⅝ |
| Phila El 8⅝s76 | 7 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | — ⅜ |
| PhilaEl 8⅛s04 | 32 | 83⅛ | 82½ | 83⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Phila El 8⅛s96 | 20 | 83⅛ | 82⅛ | 83½ | +2⅛ |
| PhilEl 7⅝s2000 | 37 | 81 | 79⅝ | 81 | +3 |
| Phila El 7⅝s98 | 33 | 78½ | 75 | 78⅛ | +3⅛ |
| PhilaEl 7⅛s99 | 31 | 77½ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PhilEl 7⅛s2001 | 40 | 70⅛ | 73 | 70⅛ | +⅝ |
| Phila El 6⅝s93 | 11 | 69⅛ | 68⅛ | 69⅛ | +2⅝ |
| Phila El 6⅝s97 | 30 | 65⅛ | 64 | 64⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Phila El 5s89 | 45 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 64⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Phila El 4⅝s87 | 16 | 63⅛ | 61⅛ | 63⅛ | +5⅛ |
| Phila El 4⅝s94 | 18 | 56⅛ | 52⅛ | 55⅛ | +4⅛ |
| Phila El 4⅝s86 | 2 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| Phila El 3⅝s85 | 4 | 56⅛ | 56 | 56⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Phila El 3⅛s92 | 10 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PhilMo 8.85s82 | 43 | 101¼ | 100⅛ | 101¼ | — ¼ |
| PhilMor 9⅛s96 | 100 | 99⅛ | 99 | 99⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Philip In 10s77 | 3 | 91 | 91 | 91 | |
| PhilP 7⅝s2001 | 20 | 86 | 84⅛ | 85½ | +8½ |
| PhilVH cv5⅞94 | 30 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | + ½ |
| Pilsby 8⅝s95 | 10 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | |
| PionCo 9⅞s82 | 27 | 103 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | |
| Pittston cv4s97 | 36 | 31 | 30⅛ | 31 | — ⅛ |
| PizzaH cv6⅝95 | 511 | 147½ | 140 | 140 | —2 |
| PortGE 10⅞s80 | 16 | 105 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PortGE 10s82 | 64 | 102⅛ | 100 | 102⅛ | |
| PorIGE 9⅝s85 | 93 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | + ½ |
| PotEIP 9⅝s05 | 22 | 98 | 94⅛ | 98 | +4⅜ |
| PotEIP 8⅝s09 | 6 | 86 | 81⅛ | 86⅛ | —2⅛ |
| PotEIP 7⅝s07 | 16 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | —2⅛ |
| PPG Ind 9s95 | 55 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ProctG 8⅝s05 | 32 | 98⅛ | 97 | 98 | |
| ProctS 7s2002 | 10 | 86 | 86 | 86 | +1 |
| PubSCol 8⅛s2000 | 10 | 97⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PubSvCol 7⅝s01 | 6 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | |
| PubSEG 12s04 | 47 | 111 | 109 | 111 | + ⅛ |
| PubSEG 9s95 | 23 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PubSEG 8⅝s04 | 22 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | +3⅛ |
| PubSEG 4⅝s77 | 25 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PubSvIn 9⅝s01 | 10 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | + ¼ |
| PubSvInd 8s04 | 25 | 89⅛ | 88⅛ | 89⅛ | +3⅛ |
| PubSvIn 7⅝s01 | 10 | 81 | 80½ | 81 | + ½ |
| PugetS 10⅝s83 | 14 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | —2⅛ |
| Puget 10.45s85 | 26 | 104 | 103 | 103 | — ½ |
| Pullman 8⅝s97 | 10 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | |
| Pullm Tr 10s85 | 12 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| Purex cv4⅞s94 | 49 | 64 | 62⅛ | 64 | +4 |
| RCA 10.20s92 | 15 | 103 | 102⅛ | 103 | + ⅜ |
| RCA 9⅛s90 | 65 | 100 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | — ⅛ |
| RCA cv 4½s92 | 148 | 57 | 55 | 56½ | |
| RainBnc 9⅝s85 | 15 | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Raist cv5¾2000 | 119 | 115 | 112½ | 115 | +3½ |
| Ramad cv6s85 | 10 | 78⅛ | 78 | 78⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Ramad cv5s96 | 199 | 41 | 39 | 41 | +1 |
| RapAm 7⅝s85 | 107 | 46⅛ | 45⅛ | 46 | |
| RapAm 6s88 | 160 | 40 | 37⅛ | 39 | +1⅛ |
| RapAm 7⅝s94 | 197 | 39⅛ | 37⅛ | 39 | +1½ |
| RapidAm 6s88 | 452 | 35⅛ | 35 | 36 | |
| RdgBa cv5⅛88 | 125 | 86⅛ | 79 | 79⅛ | —6 |
| Reeves cv4s91 | 3 | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | + ½ |
| ReliancEl 7⅝96 | 20 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +2 |
| RelianGp 9⅝98 | 210 | 58⅛ | 57⅛ | 58⅛ | + ⅞ |
| RelianGp 9⅝99 | 11 | 60 | 58 | 58 | +1 |
| Rep Stl 4⅝s85 | 2 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Rever cv5½s92 | 43 | 53⅛ | 53 | 53⅛ | + ½ |
| Revlon 8.45s85 | 44 | 99⅛ | 98 | 99⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Rexnd 8.95s95 | 2 | 95 | 95 | 95 | +3½ |
| ReyM cv4½s91 | 42 | 55½ | 53 | 55½ | +2½ |
| Reyn Tob 7s99 | 21 | 85⅛ | 81 | 85⅛ | +5 |
| RiegelT cv5s93 | 9 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | + ⅛ |
| RochGE 10⅝83 | 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| RochT cv4⅝s94 | 20 | 62 | 61⅛ | 62 | +1 |
| Rockint 8⅝s95 | 8 | 88 | 88 | 88 | +2½ |
| RockInt 7.3s77 | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +1⅛ |
| Rockln cv4⅝s87 | 19 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| Rockin cv4¼91 | 3 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| RohmH 9s85 | 5 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | +2½ |
| Rohr cv 5⅝s86 | 27 | 57½ | 55 | 56 | —2⅛ |
| RyderS 11⅝s98 | 36 | 95⅛ | 94⅛ | 95⅛ | +1⅝ |
| RyderSys 10s94 | 2 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| RyderS 9⅝s82 | 25 | 89⅛ | 88⅛ | 89⅛ | |
| StLouSF 4s97 | 1 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | |
| StReg cv4⅝97 | 199 | 106 | 99½ | 105⅞ | +10⅛ |
| SanDG 10.7s82 | 109 | 104 | 103 | 103½ | — ½ |
| SanDGE 9.3s79 | 75 | 101⅛ | 100 | 100 | —1 |
| Sander cv12s92 | 22 | 110 | 107 | 110 | +3¼ |
| Sanders cv5s92 | 5 | 43 | 43 | 43 | + ½ |
| SaFeln cv6⅝98 | 271 | 99½ | 93 | 97¼ | +3¼ |
| SaFePip 8⅝s80 | 27 | 100 | 99 | 99½ | + ½ |
| SaoiRlEs 8⅝s80 | 86 | 67 | 65⅛ | 67 | +1⅛ |
| SavnEl 12½s81 | 264 | 103¼ | 102⅛ | 103⅛ | |
| SCM Cp 5⅝s87 | 37 | 70⅛ | 68⅛ | 70 | +1⅛ |
| SCM cv 8⅝s88 | 85 | 62¼ | 61 | 62 | |
| ScottFetz 9s85 | 6 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | + ¼ |
| ScottP 8⅝s2000 | 43 | 100 | 97½ | 98⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Seagrm 7⅝s96 | 25 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +2 |
| Seagrm 7⅛s78 | 22 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Searle 8s81 | 75 | 100 | 99 | 99⅛ | — ½ |
| Sears R 8⅝s95 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 101 | + ⅛ |
| Sears R 8⅝s76 | 207 | 100⅛ | 100 1-32 | 100 23-32 | +7-32 |
| Sears R 7⅝s85 | 196 | 97⅝ | 97 | 97⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Sears R 4⅝s83 | 47 | 81 | 80 | 80½ | |
| SearRAc 9⅝s86 | 28 | 100 | 98⅛ | 100 | +2⅛ |
| SearsR Ac 5s82 | 27 | 82 | 80⅛ | 82 | — ⅛ |
| SearRAc 4⅝s77 | 54 | 95⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | |
| SeatrnL cv s94 | 133 | 35⅛ | 34⅛ | 35½ | +1⅛ |
| SecuPac 7.7s82 | 59 | 94⅛ | 9 | 92⅛ | — ⅜ |
| ShellOil 8⅝s05 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| ShellO 8⅛s2000 | 41 | 99½ | 96⅛ | 97½ | +1½ |
| ShellOil 5.30s92 | 5 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | — ½ |
| Shell PL 7⅝s99 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| SherW cv4⅝95 | 65 | 91½ | 85 | 85 | —5⅛ |
| Signal 8.85s94 | 15 | 90 | 88⅛ | 88½ | — ½ |
| Sinclr cv4⅝s86 | 4 | 153 | 153 | 153 | |
| Singer 8⅝s76 | 166 | 99⅛ | 99 | 99⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Singer 8s99 | 124 | 69½ | 68 | 66½ | —1 |
| SkellyO 8.16s76 | 20 | 100 1-16 | 100 1-32 | 100 1-32 | —1-32 |
| SmithA 10⅝s95 | 2 | 98 | 97 | 97 | —1½ |
| SmthKn 8.1s84 | 25 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | +3⅛ |
| Socony 4⅝s93 | 5 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| Socony 2⅝s76 | 23 | 98 | 98 | 98 | +1 |
| SohioBP 9⅝s99 | 2 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101 | |
| SSohioBP 8⅝s83 | 85 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | — |
| SoCenBl 10s14 | 7 | 107 | 105 | 107 | +⅛ |
| SoCenBl 9.2s10 | 132 | 102⅛ | 101 | 102⅛ | + ⅜ |
| SoCenBl 8⅝s04 | 36 | 90⅛ | 91⅛ | 93⅛ | +1 |
| SoCenBl 8⅝s18 | 90 | 90⅛ | 91⅛ | 93 | +1⅛ |
| SoCenBl 8.2s83 | 46 | 101½ | 100 | 100½ | |
| SogcenBl 7⅝s07 | 25 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | +1⅛ |
| SoCenBl 7⅝s12 | 30 | 85⅛ | 82⅛ | 83⅛ | +2⅛ |
| SoestBkg 10s83 | 23 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SoBellT 9.05s03 | 173 | 102 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | +1⅛ |
| SoBellTel 8s14 | 41 | 90⅛ | 88⅛ | 90⅛ | +3⅛ |
| SoBellT 7⅝s13 | 8 | 86⅛ | 86 | 86 | — ⅛ |
| SoBellT 7.60s08 | 4 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | +2⅛ |
| SogbellT 7⅝s10 | 7 | 83 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | — ½ |
| SoBellT 6⅝s79 | 15 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | +1 |
| SoCalE cv3⅝80 | 20 | 78⅛ | 78 | 78⅛ | +1⅛ |
| SoCalGs 10⅛81 | 43 | 106 | 105 | 106 | + ⅛ |
| SoCalG 8.85s95 | 10 | 92⅛ | 91⅛ | 92⅛ | +1⅛ |
| SoCalGs 9⅝s95 | 6 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | |
| SoNGas 9⅝s76 | 188 | 101 | 100 17-32 | 101 | |
| SoNGas 7.70s91 | 12 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | |
| SoNEngT 9⅝10 | 25 | 101½ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SoNEngT 8⅝08 | 50 | 89 | 88 | 88⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SoPac 5⅝s83 | 27 | 78⅛ | 77⅛ | 78⅛ | +2⅛ |
| SoPac 4⅝s81 | 26 | 76 | 73⅛ | 75 | +1⅛ |
| S PacOr 4⅝s07 | 68 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SouthRy 5s94 | 16 | 58⅛ | 57⅛ | 58 | + ⅛ |
| SwnBT 9.25s16 | 85 | 102½ | 101⅛ | 102 | |
| SwnBT 8⅝s07 | 129 | 99⅛ | 97 | 99 | |
| SwBellT 8⅝s14 | 56 | 95⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | — ½ |
| SwnBT 8.20s82 | 160 | 101 | 100⅛ | 101 | |
| SwnBT 7⅝s09 | 3 | 87 | 87 | 87 | +1⅛ |
| SwBellT 7⅝s13 | 50 | 88½ | 86⅛ | 88⅛ | +1⅛ |
| SwBellT 7⅝s12 | 27 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +1⅛ |
| SwBellT 7s78 | 12 | 99 | 98⅛ | 99 | + ⅛ |
| SwnBT 6⅝s81 | 25 | 80⅛ | 79 | 80⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Spiegel 5⅝s83 | 14 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | —2⅛ |
| SpiegelInc 5s87 | 5 | 56 | 56 | 56 | +5 |
| Spiegl cv4⅝s99 | 16 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Spreg cv4⅝92 | 64 | 38⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | |
| SquibbCp 8s95 | 2 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | +2⅛ |
| StBrand 7⅝s00 | 4 | 89⅛ | 88 | 88⅛ | —2⅛ |
| StdOilCal 8⅝s05 | 146 | 100⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | |
| StdOilCal 7s96 | 40 | 88⅛ | 85⅛ | 88⅛ | +2⅛ |
| St O Cal 5⅝s92 | 10 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | |
| St O Cal 4⅝s83 | 26 | 78⅛ | 77 | 78½ | +1½ |
| StOilInd 9.2s04 | 10 | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103½ | + ½ |
| StOilInd 8⅝s05 | 65 | 97 | 96 | 96 | — ½ |
| StOilInd 7.1s89 | 382 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | |
| Std OilInd 6s97 | 72 | 81 | 79 | 79⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Std OilInd 6s98 | 60 | 77 | 76 | 77 | +1 |
| StOilInd 4⅝s83 | 36 | 80 | 78½ | 78½ | —3⅛ |
| StOOh 8⅝s2000 | 99 | 94½ | 91⅛ | 94⅛ | + ⅝ |
| St OilOh 4⅝s82 | 10 | 78 | 78 | 78 | — ½ |
| StPkg cv5⅝s90 | 17 | 41 | 40 | 41 | +1 |
| StPrud cv6⅝s90 | 17 | 58½ | 57⅛ | 58½ | + ½ |
| StelStBost 9s83 | 35 | 100⅛ | 99½ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Steuf Ch 8⅝s96 | 5 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | —3⅛ |
| Stauff cv4⅝s91 | 155 | 155 | 146 | 154 | +12½ |
| Steven cv4s90 | 7 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | +1 |
| Stokely cv4⅝s82 | 4 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | |
| Storer cv4⅝s86 | 5 | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| SuavSh cv5s97 | 30 | 4 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | —1⅛ |
| SunOil 8⅝s2000 | 10 | 97⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Sun Oil 7⅝s76 | 17 | 100⅛ | 99⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Sun Oil 4⅝s98 | 8 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | |
| Sundst cv5s93 | 10 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | |
| SuesM cv6⅝s89 | 61 | 97 | 95⅛ | 96 | +4 |
| SirroMle 6⅝82 | 9 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| SwiftCo 7⅝s78 | 21 | 98⅛ | 95⅛ | 98½ | + ½ |
| Sybron 9⅝s85 | 4 | 99 | 99 | 99 | —2⅛ |
| Sybron cv4⅝s87 | 15 | 70⅛ | 69⅛ | 70 | |
| Talcott 9⅝s96 | 16 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| Talcott 5⅝s80 | 8 | 63 | 63 | 63 | +3 |
| Teledyn cv4⅝94 | 286 | 34⅛ | 33 | 33 | — ⅛ |
| Tandy 10s94 | 36 | 89 | 87⅛ | 87 | +4 |
| Tenndr 6⅝s78 | 10 | 88⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Tecon cv5⅝94 | 10 | 49⅛ | 48⅛ | 49⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Teledy 10s04 | 145 | 84 | 82 | 83⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Teledy 7s99 | 42 | 58 | 57 | 58 | + ⅛ |
| Teledy cv4⅝92 | 308 | 58½ | 57⅛ | 58½ | + ⅛ |
| Tenks Cp 5⅝s86 | 97 | 45 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | — ⅛ |
| TenncoGp 9s78 | 75 | 101 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | |
| TenncoCp 8⅝s75 | 48 | 99⅛ | 96 13-16 | 99⅛ | +1⅛ |
| TenncoCp 7s93 | 48 | 75⅛ | 74⅛ | 75⅛ | +1⅛ |
| TenCp cv6⅝92 | 187 | 89⅛ | 84 | 88⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Tenncolnc 9s94 | 31 | 95 | 94 | 95 | +1 |
| Tenncolnc 8⅝91 | 4 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| Tenncolnc 6s79 | 85 | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | + ⅛ |
| TVA 9⅝s85 | 42 | 105 | 105⅛ | 105 | + ⅛ |
| TVA 8.10s79 | 238 | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | + ½ |
| TVA 8.05s99 | 5 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | |
| TVA 8.05s99r | 16 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95⅛ | |
| TVA 7⅝s98C | 48 | 91 | 90 | 90½ | + ¼ |
| TVA 7.70s98 | 4 | 91 | 90⅛ | 91 | + ⅛ |
| TVA 7.40s97D | 29 | 88½ | 87 | 88½ | +1 |
| TVA 7.35s97B | 4 | 88⅛ | 86 | 88⅛ | +1⅛ |
| TVA 7.35s97C | 91 | 88 | 86 | 87½ | +1½ |
| TVA 7.35s97Cr | 5 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | |
| TVA 7.35s98A | 21 | 88⅛ | 88 | 88 | +1½ |
| TVA 7.35s98B | 20 | 87⅛ | 87 | 87⅛ | +2⅛ |
| TVA 7.35s98Br | 5 | 87 | 87 | 87 | |
| TVA 7⅛s76 | 26 | 100 28-32 | 100 | 100 | +01-32 |
| TVA 7⅛s76r | 2 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| TVA 7s97 | 14 | 84 | 83⅛ | 84 | + ⅞ |
| Ter ASL 4s2010 | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| Tesoro cv5⅝89 | 46 | 86⅛ | 84⅛ | 86 | + ¼ |
| Texaco 8⅞s05 | 169 | 101⅛ | 99½ | 101 | [illegible] |
| Texaco 7⅝2001 | 47 | 92 | 90½ | 92 | [illegible] |
| Texaco 5⅝s97 | 59 | 75 | 74⅛ | 75 | [illegible] |
| TexCBn 8⅝s85 | 59 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | |
| TexasCo 3⅝s83 | 79 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | [illegible] |
| TexInd 7⅝s92 | 14 | 70 | 68 | 68 | [illegible] |
| Tex Pac 3⅝s85 | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| TexR cv4⅝76 | 25 | 36⅛ | 35⅛ | 36⅛ | [illegible] |
| Textron 5⅝s92 | 6 | 70 | 69 | 69⅛ | [illegible] |
| TideM cv5⅝91 | 10 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | [illegible] |
| ToledoE 10s82 | 96 | 104 | 103⅛ | 104 | [illegible] |
| ToledoE 7⅝s02 | 10 | 79 | 79 | 79 | [illegible] |
| TrailmF 7⅝s78 | 10 | 95 | 95 | 95 | [illegible] |
| TWA 11s86 | 85 | 86 | 83⅛ | 86 | [illegible] |
| TWA 10s85 | 114 | 84 | 82⅛ | 83⅛ | [illegible] |
| TWA 6⅝s78f | 182 | 65⅛ | 64⅛ | 65⅛ | [illegible] |
| TWA cv5s94 | 604 | 30⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | [illegible] |
| GTWA cv4s92 | 456 | 25½ | 24⅛ | 25 | [illegible] |
| TranFin 10s77 | 15 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101 | [illegible] |
| Travler 8.70s95 | 180 | 94⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | [illegible] |
| TRW 9⅝s2000 | 10 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | [illegible] |
| TRW 9s85 | 25 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | [illegible] |
| TucsnG 7.55s02 | 15 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | [illegible] |
| TylerCp cv5s93 | 23 | 68⅛ | 67⅛ | 68 | [illegible] |
| UnCarb 8⅝s05 | 25 | 98⅛ | 98 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnCarb 5.30s97 | 25 | 70⅛ | 69½ | 69½ | [illegible] |
| UnCorp cv5s88 | 1 | 62 | 62 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnElec 10⅛s05 | 4 | 102 | [illegible] | 102 | [illegible] |
| UnElMo 3⅝s82 | 3 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | [illegible] |
| Un OCal 8⅝s85 | 98 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | [illegible] |
| UnOCal 8⅝s82 | 161 | 101⅛ | 100 | 101 | [illegible] |
| Un OCal 8⅝s76 | 134 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | [illegible] |
| Un OCal 6⅝s98 | 67 | 80⅛ | 79 | 79⅛ | [illegible] |
| UPacCo 8.6s83 | 20 | 102⅛ | 102 | 102 | [illegible] |
| UPacC cv4⅝99 | 33 | 129⅛ | 125⅛ | 127 | [illegible] |
| Gln Pac 8⅝s85 | 3 | 103 | 102 | 103 | [illegible] |
| Un Pac 7.20s76 | 9 | 99½ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | [illegible] |
| Unlroy cv5⅝96 | 255 | 55⅛ | 54⅛ | 55⅛ | [illegible] |
| UnAirL cv5s91 | 168 | 66⅛ | 65⅛ | 66 | [illegible] |
| U AirL cv4⅝92 | 130 | 51 | 50⅛ | 51 | [illegible] |
| UnBrnd 9⅝s98 | [illegible] | 92 | 62 | 60 | [illegible] |
| Un Brnd 6⅝s88 | 59 | 49⅛ | 48 | 49⅛ | [illegible] |
| 1 Bran cv5⅝94 | 249 | 39½ | 38⅛ | 39⅛ | [illegible] |
| UnGasC 4⅝s78 | 14 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | [illegible] |
| UnGasP 10⅝90 | 3 | 92 | 92 | 92 | [illegible] |
| UnGasP 5⅝s90 | 10 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | [illegible] |
| UJerBk 7⅝s97 | 10 | 73 | 71 | 71 | [illegible] |
| UnMrch 9⅝s95 | 2 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | [illegible] |
| UnMrch cv4s90 | 108 | 48⅛ | 46⅛ | 48 | [illegible] |
| U Nuclr cv5s88 | 46 | 67 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | [illegible] |
| gls Gyp 4⅝s91 | 7 | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | [illegible] |
| US Hm cv5⅝96 | 70 | 48 | 42 | 48 | [illegible] |
| gus Ind 7⅝s97 | 16 | 65 | 65 | 65 | [illegible] |
| US Lease 7.65s | 16 | 96⅛ | 96 | 96 | [illegible] |
| US Plywd 8s96 | 11 | 82½ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | [illegible] |
| US Rlt cv5⅝89 | 12 | 35 | 33 | 33 | [illegible] |
| US Rub 2⅝s76 | 5 | 94 9-16 | 94 9-16 | 94 9-16 | [illegible] |
| gus steel 7⅝s01 | 17 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | [illegible] |
| US Steel 4⅝s96 | 299 | 63½ | 62⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| US Steel 4⅝s86 | 43 | 74⅛ | 73 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| US Steel 4s83 | 39 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnTech 9s85 | 15 | 102⅛ | 102 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnTec cv5⅝91 | 242 | 85⅛ | 81 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnTech 4⅝s88 | 1 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnTec cv4s92 | 197 | 74⅛ | 71⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnTele 11s2000 | 3 | 101 | 101 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnTelCh 7.6s02 | 4 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UnRUtil cv5s93 | 16 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Upjohn 8⅝s85 | 11 | 99½ | 99½ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| USLIFE 9⅝s85 | 10 | 101⅛ | 101 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UtahPL 10⅛83 | 13 | 107 | 105 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UV Ind cv5⅝93 | 143 | 70 | 66 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UV Ind 5⅝s95 | 20 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GVerTNuc 9⅝s88 | 10 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| VarYNuc 8⅝98 | 4 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| VaEIP cv6⅝s86 | 15 | 58⅛ | 57 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| VirgRy lnc4s08 | 3 | 60⅛ | 60 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Virg Ry 3s95 | 27 | 57 | 55⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wag El 6⅝s86 | 19 | 78⅛ | 73⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WalMt cv5⅝95 | 10 | 132 | 132 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Walgrn cv5⅝90 | 32 | 65⅛ | 63⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WallM cv6⅝91 | 22 | 70⅛ | 69 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WarnL 8.30s85 | 64 | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WeanU cv5⅝93 | 37 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wean 5⅝s93n | 11 | 59⅛ | 57⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| vIWShr 4s2361f | 2 | 9 | 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| vIWShr 4s2361r | 10 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WnAcop 9⅝79 | 25 | 100⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WnAirL cv5⅝93 | 186 | 74 | 69 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WnBncp 7⅝s82 | 5 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wn Elec 8⅝s95 | 10 | 98 | 96 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wn Elec 7⅝s96 | 2 | 96½ | 90½ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wn Md 5⅝s82 | 4 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WU Cp 10⅝s97 | 94 | 78 | 75 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WU Ep cv5⅝97 | 145 | 43⅛ | 41 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WnUnT 10⅝s81 | 251 | 104 | 103 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GWnUnT 8.45s96 | 63 | 68⅛ | 66⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WnUnT 8.10s98 | 47 | 65⅛ | 64⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WnUnTel 6⅝s89 | 30 | 58⅛ | 58 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WnUnTel 7⅝s87 | 14 | 55 | 54⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WestsCr 9⅝s91 | 1 | 77 | 77 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WestsCr 7.6s97 | 5 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WestnCr 7.2s78 | 105 | 94 | 92⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WestnCr 8⅝s95 | 157 | 91 | 89 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WestgEl 5⅝s90 | 5 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Weyrh 9⅝s2000 | 2 | 95½ | 95⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Weyrhsr 8⅝s76 | 45 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Weyrher 8s85 | 105 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Weyrh 7.65s94 | 5 | 89 | 89 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WhitCn cv5⅝92 | 495 | 94 | 86 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WhlMt cv5⅝93 | 18 | 51 | 50⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Whittkr 10s88 | 30 | 86⅛ | 78⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| gWhitkr cv4⅝s88 | 58 | 49 | 46 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wickes cv9s99 | 7 | 80 | 79½ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GWickes cv5⅝94 | 127 | 51 | 49⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WillRs cv5⅝91 | 23 | 69⅛ | 66 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WillRs cv4⅝92 | 41 | 62⅛ | 60⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WmsCos 11s81 | 119 | 104⅛ | 104 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WmsCos 10⅛83 | 165 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wis Cen 4s2004 | 10 | 45 | 45 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WiscTel 8s14 | 42 | 90 | 89⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WiscTel 7⅝07 | 20 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Woolwrth 9s99 | 271 | 88 | 86 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Woolwrth 7⅝s96 | 16 | 75 | 73⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wyly cv7⅝s95 | 127 | 34 | 33½ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Xerox 6s82 | 131 | 101⅛ | 99⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Xerox cv6s95 | 326 | 99⅛ | 96 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Yngsh 10⅛2000 | 42 | 97 | 95 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zapata cv4⅝88 | 4 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zapat cv4⅝88B | 45 | 1⅛ | 60⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GTagel cv4⅝88C | | 25 | 62 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tayee sep 8s96 | 11 | 68 | 63 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zenith cv6⅝94 | 94 | 45 | 44⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zurn cv5⅝94 | 34 | 62 | 61⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Foreign Bonds

| Bonds | Sales | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austral 9⅝s88 | 35 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Aust 5⅝s81Jan | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Aus 5⅝s82 Oct | 10 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86 |
| BelgiF 9⅝s80 | 82 | 101⅛ | 101½ | 101 |
| ClsseN 9⅝s80 | 231 | 102 | 100⅛ | 102 |
| Chile 6s93f | 7 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| CredNF 5⅝s79 | 7 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96 |
| GCuba 4⅝s77f | 10 | 18 | 17⅛ | 18 |
| Eurofima 9s82 | 10 | 100½ | 100½ | 100 |
| EuropC 8⅝s79 | 14 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 |
| Finland 6⅝s80 | 8 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Germany 5s80 | 3 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89 |
| Ital C Con 3s77 | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96 |
| ItalFUt 3s77 | 7 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96 |
| ItalRep 3s77 | 2 | 96½ | 96½ | 96 |
| JapanDv 6⅝s80 | 4 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98 |
| Mexico 10s80 | 64 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100 |
| Mexico 8⅝s87 | 58 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Mexico 8⅝s97 | 34 | 74⅛ | 71 | 74 |
| Norway 8⅝s80 | 114 | 101½ | 101½ | 101 |
| QuebecPr 8s78 | 5 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97 |
| SocNChF 9⅝s80 | 8 | 101 | 101 | 101 |

## American Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 24, 1975

| | Sales | High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|
| SecMtgInv | 195,000 | 15/16 | ⅝ |
| SyntexCorp | 191,600 | 34½ | 32⅛ |
| Oertron | 173,600 | ⅝ | ¼ |
| HoustOilM | 164,600 | 32½ | 28⅝ |
| IntoBnknot | 149,200 | 1⅝ | 1 |
| ChampHo | 147,400 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ |
| InstrumSys | 122,300 | 1½ | 1⅛ |
| GtBasPet | 100,300 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| PanoceanO | 99,000 | 9⅛ | 7⅛ |
| NewProc | 88,700 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ |

Volume: 7,996,430 shares. Year to date: 459,279,000 shares. Issues traded in: 1,196. Advances: 442; declines: 44[illegible]; unchanged: 306. New highs: 40; new lows: 47.

## International Bonds

*(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)*

**Units of Account DM Basis**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. Africa 8¾-82 | 98 | 98 |
| Australia 8-88 | 99 | 101 |
| Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78 | 91 | 93 |
| Cavado 7-80 | 86 | 90 Ind. |
| Centrest 8¾-85 | 99 | 101 |
| CCA 8⅞-80 | 98 | 100 |
| CCA 7-84 | 96 | 100 |
| CCA 8-86 | 99 | 101 |
| CECA 5¾-86 | 93 | 94½ |
| CFE 6½-86 | 82 | 84 |
| CFE 7¾-78 | 99 | 101 |
| CFE 8½-79 | 100 | — |
| Communautés Urb. 8-86 | 97 | 99 |
| Crédit Nat. 8-86 | 99 | 101 |
| CUF 6¾-77 | 93 | 95 Ind. |
| Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86 | 99 | 101 |
| E.S.B. (Irl.) 8½-86 | 97½ | 99½ |
| Escom 7-78 | 99 | 101 |
| Escom 8¼-86 | 95 | 97 |
| Escom 9¼-80 | 99 | 101 |
| Fomento 5½-78 | 90 | 02 Ind. |
| Greater 5¾-84 | 93 | 95 |
| Imatran 6-78 | 97 | 99 |
| Manitoba 7-88 | 93 | 95 |
| Manitoba 9-82 | 102 | 104 |
| Nancy 8-86 | 98½ | 100½ |
| Norges Kommun. 7¾-86 | 97 | 99 |
| North Scot. 8-84 | 98 | 100 |
| Rederncs 6-80 | 98 | 100 |
| Reed 6¾-82 | 90 | 92 |
| Sacor 4 6¾-77 | 95 | 97 Ind. |
| SNCF 7¾-86 | 98 | 100 |
| Watney 7-84 | 90 | 92 |
| A.C.C. 10-78 | 103 | 104 |
| Apel 9½-85 | 101 | 103 |
| Bass 7-81 | 67 | 69 Ind. |
| Cop. City 9¾-85 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Cop. City 10-78 | 104½ | 105½ |
| C.C.A. 8¼-85 | 98 | 99 |
| Cop. Tel 9½-85 | 100 | 101 |
| G.I.S. 9¾-83 | 101 | 102 |
| Iceland 8½-88 | 90½ | 92 |
| Iceland 10-84 | 104 | 105 |
| Imatran 9¾-85 | 100½ | 101½ |
| St. Oil Ind. 8-88 | 89½ | 90½ |
| Brisa 8¾-89 | 73 | 75 Ind. |
| Pechiney 8¾-89 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Cofiroute 8-88 | 97 | 98 |
| Oslo 8⅞-82 | 95 | 96 |
| Oslo 10-81 (Fl.) | 104 | 105 |
| Ireland 9¼-82 (BF) | 99 | 100 |
| Ireland 9¾-84 (BF) | 100 | 101 |
| S.D.R. 9-87 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| KLM 8½-85 | 99 | |
| New Zealand 7-87 | 89 | |
| Ontario Hydro 6½-87 | 87¼ | |
| Ontario Hydro 7½-88 | 95 | |
| Philip Morris 6¾-87 | 90.90 | |
| Quebec 6½-87 | 84¼ | |
| Quebec Hydro 6½-87 | 84½ | |
| Saab 7¾-86 | 92.30 | |
| Tenneco 7¾-86 | 94 | |
| Worldbank 6½-82 | 92.30 | |
| Worldbank 6¾-87 | 87.90 | |

**Deutsche Marks** (Average price)

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia 7-72/87 | 92 |
| Copenhagen 6¾-87 | 74½ |
| Courtaulds 7¾-87 | 88¼ |
| Courtaulds 6½-87 | 70½ |
| Daimler 8-85 | 103½ |
| Elec. Council 7¾-86 | 92 |
| ESCOM 6¼-87 | 69½ |
| Eurofima 6¾-87 | 80 |
| EIB 7¾-83 | 90 |
| Finland 7-83 | 83½ |
| Hammersley 6¾-87 | 74.10 |
| IAD 8¾-87 | 83 |
| ICI 6½-82 | 73¼ |
| KHD 6¾-87 | 83½ |

**European Currency Units***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. Africa 8-86 | 79 | 81 |
| CECA 8-85 | 94½ | 96 |
| E N E L 7¼-86 | 82½ | 84½ |
| Eurofima 7¾-81 | 96 | 98 |
| Interfrigo 7½-86 | 89 | 91 |

* For trading in DM.

**French Francs**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Air Liquide 8½-81 | 92¾ | 93½ |
| BASF 7½-87 | 77¾ | 78¾ |
| CNT 7½-84 | 85¼ | 86¼ |
| EIB 7¾-81 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Gervais 5-87 | 67 | 69 |
| New Zeal. 7½-87 | 76 | 77 |
| Oslo 7½-87 | 76 | 77 |
| Petrol BP 7-80 | 101 | 102 |
| Quebec 7½-87 | 78 | 79 |
| Renault 7½-87 | 77 | 78 |
| Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87 | 78¼ | 79¾ |
| Roussel 7-79 | 96 | 98 |
| Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78 | 96 | 97 |
| World Bank 7¼-87 | 77½ | 78¼ |

**Guilders**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ABN 9½-79 | 104¾ | 105¾ |
| AMRO 9½-79 | 103¾ | 104¾ |
| Arbed 6½-80 | 93 | 94 |
| BP 6-79 | 94 | 95 |
| Cons. Foods 6½-80 | 95 | 96 |
| Eurofima 5½-79 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| EIB 9½-79 | 104¾ | 105¾ |
| Govett 6½-79 | 96 | 97 |
| Holl Inns 6½-79 | 90¾ | 91¾ |
| KLM 6-79 | 94¼ | 95¼ |
| Ned Gas Un 9¾-79 | 103¾ | 104¾ |
| New Zealand 6½-79 | 96 | 97 |
| Philips 6-79 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Sperry 6½-79 | 98 | 99 |
| St. Brands 6½-79 | 96½ | 97½ |

**Luxembourg Francs**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asian Bank 6¾-87 | 76 | 78 |
| EIB 7-86 | 88 | 90 |
| Burmah 7-86 | 58 | 60 |
| Cons. Eur. 7-87 | 76 | 78 |
| Denmark 6¾-87 | 76 | 78 |
| Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87 | 46 | 48 |
| Finland 7-87 | 78 | 80 |
| ISE 6½-87 | 63 | 65 |
| Oslo 6¾-87 | 75 | 77 |
| Reed 6¾-87 | 50 | 52 |
| Slater 7½-87 | 62 | 64 |

**Kredietbank Indices**

| | Oct. 9 | Oct. 22 |
|---|---|---|
| U.A. | 89.0 | 86.2 |
| D.M. | Closed | 97.5 |
| ECU | 90.2 | 90.7 |
| F.F. | 90.9 | 90.3 |
| F. Lux. | 85.8 | 85.6 |

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L.R. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.6275 | 5.429 | 102.76* | 60.185* | 39.01y | — | 6.811* | 99.91* | 44.20* |
| Brussels (c) | 38.61 | 79.935 | 15.095 | 8.8425 | 5.7265* | 14.6935 | — | 14.673 | 6.493 |
| Frankfurt | 2.5595 | 5.298 | — | 58.69* | 3.797* | 97.39* | 6.629* | 97.24* | 43.00* |
| London (x) | 2.0699 | — | 5.2925 | 9.0240 | 1385.00 | 5.4395 | 82.25 | 5.4456 | 12.2075 |
| Milan | 674.25 | 1395.65 | 263.59 | 154.45 | — | 256.63 | 17.4625 | 256.17 | 113.33 |
| Paris | 4.3615 | 9.032 | 170.570* | — | 6.4718x | 166.015* | 11.3125* | 166.365* | 73.350* |
| Zurich | 2.628 | 5.4461 | 102.86* | 60.32* | 0.3903* | 100.12* | 6.82* | — | 44.25* |

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.946; Escudo: 26.50; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 58.00; Schilling: 18.015; Sw. krona: 4.353; Yen: 301.50; Belgian financial franc: 39.80; Canada $: 1.023; Hong Kong $: 5.038.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (x) Amounts needed to buy one pound.


# If you're looking for Jack Daniel's, here are some very nice places to find it.

Recent additions to our Distillery enable us to ship more Jack Daniel's overseas. Sadly, the quantity is still limited. But the quality is worth a visit to any of the restaurants, bars and hotels listed below.

There, you'll discover that Jack Daniel's is neither bourbon nor scotch. It's in a special category which the U.S. government calls by a special name: *Tennessee Whiskey*. Each drop is seeped through twelve feet of hard maple charcoal to smooth its taste before aging. And because other whiskeys *aren't* made this way, other whiskeys aren't as smooth.

Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey. Once you find it, we believe you'll like it. No matter what you've been drinking.

**BELGIUM**
Brussels: Club Opera, Le Chouan, Golden Gate, *Hotel MacDonald*, Hotel Royal Windsor
Diegem: Holiday Inn

**BRITAIN**
London: Carlton Towers Hotel, Royal Lancaster Hotel

**FRANCE**
Paris: Le Grand Vefour, Le Vieux Bistrot Notre Dame, Rest. Royal Madeleine, Rose Bud
Toulouse: Rest. Le Séville, Rest. Vanel
Toulon: Le Grand Hôtel
St. Tropez: Le Byblos
Strasbourg: Sofitel, Hôtel de France, Club 1900, Le Jockey, Le Crocodile, Le Papillon Bar
Nancy: Bar Stan-Gd. Hôtel Concorde, Rest. La Chaumière
Alpe d'Huez: Hôtel Chamois d'Or, Hôtel Le Dôme, Rest. Ménaudière, Rest. Vallée Blanche, Rest. l'Ours Blanc, Rest. l'Igloo
Bordeaux: Bar Le Chardon-Rest. Dubern, La Grille des Goûts (night club)
*Marseilles*: Hôtel P.L.M. Terminus, Rest. L'Epuisette, Rest. François le Grec

**GERMANY**
Bad Pyrmont: "Jägerlatein"
Hildesheim: Rose Hotel
*Bremen*: Hotel Zur Post, Parkhotel
Hiltrup: Waldhotel Krautkrämer
*Hannover*: Hotel Intercontinental
Hannover-Langenhagen: Hotel Holiday Inn
Düsseldorf: *Hotel Inter-Continental*, Parkhotel
Bonn: Bundeshausrestaurant
Kaiserslautern: "Queen's Pub"
Ingolstadt: Hotel Holiday-Inn
Saarbrücken: Scotch-Club
Stuttgart: Steigenberger Hotel
Hamburg: Hotel Atlantik, Hotel Europäischer Hof

**IRELAND**
Dublin: Sachs, The Harp, *Lansdowne Hotel*
Dun Laoire: Victor Hotel

**ITALY**
Torino: Excelsior Grand Hotel Principi Di Piemonte, Grand Hotel Ambasciatori, Hotel Villa Sassi, Ristorante Tastevin, Ristorante Ferrero, Ristorante Rendez-Vous, Ristorante Cambio, Caffe' Torino, Ballantine's Cocktail-Grill Room, La Florida Club
Milano: Hotel Principe & Savoia, Hotel Del Cavalieri, *Milano Hilton Hotel*, Carlton Hotel Senato, Ristorante Savini, Ristorante Grattacielo, Ristorante Ardo & Liria, Ristorante Prospero, Ristorante Fiori Oscuri, Bar Basso, Night Club Gatto Verde
Brescia: Hotel Vittoria, Ristorante La Sosta
Venezia: Gritti Palace Hotel, Hotel Monaco E Grand Canal, Ristorante Quadri, Ristorante La Colomba, Ristorante Vecia Cavana, Caffe' Florian, Caffe' Lavena, Bar Luncheonette Cari Grill
Venezia/Lido: Hotel Excelsior Palace, Hotel Quattro Fontane, Casino' Municipale
Trieste: Caffe' Tergeste, Caffe' Specchi
Firenze: Hotel Excelsior Italia, Hotel Villa Medici, Ristorante Sabatini

**NETHERLANDS**
Scheveningen: Restaurant *Ductaill*
Amsterdam: Amstel Hotel, Hilton Amsterdam, Mariott Hotel

**SPAIN**
Madrid: Club River, Restaurante Bri'es, Cafeteria Libra, Restaurante Valentin, River Club, Hotel Melia-Castilla, Discoteca Mau-Mau
*El Prado—Madrid*: Restaurante La Perdiz
Valencia: Francisco Sanz, Abel Munoz (night club)
Benidorm: Hotel Glaser
Sitges: Hotel Calipolis, Restaurante Mesfis
*Barcelona*: Hotel Derby, Complejo Gastronomico Atalaya, Fuji-Yama (Bar Americano), *Metamorfosis (boite)*, La Mamma (Pizzeria), Charlie Max, Restaurante Reno, Pub 2,40, Comedia Club (Rest.)
Figueras: Hotel Ampurdan, Hotel Duran, Cafeteria Snack Astoria (Bar)
Vitoria: Cafeteria "H.I" (Bar)
San Sebastian: Cafeteria Dover (Bar), Cafeteria Loren (Bar), Bar Avenida Club

**SWITZERLAND**
*Zermatt*: Hôtel Mont-Cervin Seilers Hôtels, Hôtel Nicoletta, Hôtel Zermatterhof
Neuchâtel: Eurotel, *Bar Big-Ben*, Bar Dancing L'Escale
Zug: Hotel City Ochsen, The Londoner Pub
Zurich: Bar Six Days, Bar Crazy Horse, Hazyland Night Club, Hotel Atlantis, Hotel Ascot, Bar Cecil Dancing, *Hotel Plaza*, Grand Hotel Dolder
Lucerne: Hotel Montana, Hotel Luzernerhof, Hotel Dancing Bar Hirschen, *Restaurant Old Swiss House*, Hotel Bernerhof, Bar Dancing Isebähnli
Grindelwald: Grand Hotel Regina & Dancing La Ferme
Gstaad: Palace Hotel



This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Pegaso

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE AUTOCAMIONES S.A.

ENASA

US $ 10 000 000

Five year loan

Managed by

BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

BANCO DE BILBAO

and provided by

BANCO DE BILBAO BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK)

BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.



## USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote October 24, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 27 (U.S. $0.67)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,768, Nassau, Bahamas.



# Bank accounts interest rates

are payable at a rate compounded on an annual basis of

7,5 to 11,5%

(according to the plan chosen) from a 3 to 12-year period - minimum deposit of 5000 frs.

SOCIETE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS

26, Bd d'Italie MONTE-CARLO (Monaco)
Documentation n° 503 IT


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## Treasury Bills

| | Bid | Ask | Yld. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30, 1975 | 5.77 | 5.23 | 5.30 |
| 6 | 5.03 | 5.31 | 5.39 |
| 13 | 5.58 | 5.34 | 5.43 |
| 18 | 5.66 | 5.34 | 5.43 |
| 20 | 5.64 | 5.26 | 5.35 |
| 28 | 5.54 | 5.36 | 5.34 |
| 4 | 5.58 | 5.31 | 5.41 |
| 11 | 5.56 | 5.30 | 5.41 |
| 16 | 5.55 | 5.29 | 5.40 |
| 18 | 5.53 | 5.29 | 5.40 |
| 26 | 5.49 | 5.39 | 5.37 |
| 2, 1976 | 5.64 | 5.48 | 5.61 |
| 8 | 5.65 | 5.53 | 5.67 |
| 13 | 5.67 | 5.53 | 5.67 |
| 15 | 5.68 | 5.56 | 5.71 |
| 22 | 5.66 | 5.60 | 5.76 |
| 29 | 5.79 | 5.60 | 5.78 |
| 31 | 5.81 | 5.75 | 5.92 |
| 5 | 5.80 | 5.64 | 5.81 |
| 10 | 5.81 | 5.65 | 5.82 |
| 13 | 5.81 | 5.65 | 5.83 |
| 19 | 5.82 | 5.66 | 5.84 |
| 26 | 5.82 | 5.66 | 5.85 |
| 4 | 5.87 | 5.73 | 5.95 |
| 9 | 5.88 | 5.74 | 5.97 |
| 11 | 5.81 | 5.77 | 6.00 |
| 18 | 5.93 | 5.79 | 6.03 |
| 25 | 5.95 | 5.81 | 6.05 |
| 1 | 5.99 | 5.85 | 6.11 |
| 6 | 6.00 | 5.85 | 6.12 |
| 8 | 6.00 | 5.88 | 6.15 |
| 15 | 6.01 | 5.89 | 6.14 |
| 22 | 5.97 | 5.91 | 6.19 |
| 4 | 6.09 | 5.96 | 6.24 |
| 1 | 6.15 | 5.97 | 6.27 |
| 29 | 6.19 | 6.01 | 6.32 |
| 27 | 6.23 | 6.07 | 6.40 |
| 24 | 6.26 | 6.06 | 6.46 |
| 21 | 6.27 | 6.13 | 6.51 |
| 19 | 6.22 | 6.16 | 6.57 |

## Market Averages

Week Ended Oct. 24, 1975
Dow Jones

| | High | Low | Last | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indus. | 859.57 | 828.24 | 840.52 | +8.34 |
| Transp. | 169.66 | 166.41 | 166.58 | +1.12 |
| Utils | 83.59 | 81.32 | 82.47 | +0.16 |
| Comb. | 261.79 | 253.10 | 256.68 | +2.36 |
| Standard & Poor's | | | | |
| Stocks | 91.75 | 88.43 | 89.83 | +0.97 |

## Soviet-Moscow Air Talks

BONN, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Soviet Union and West Germany have agreed to expand their existing civil aviation links, the Transport Ministry said here.

## N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 24, 1975

| | Sales | High | Low | Close | Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Polaroid | 983,700 | 40⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | —3½ |
| SouthernCo | 906,000 | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14⅝ | +1 |
| AmTel&Tel | 736,400 | 50 | 47½ | 49⅛ | +1⅜ |
| GenMotors | 713,800 | 56⅞ | 53⅞ | 55 | +1½ |
| SearleGd | 648,200 | 16⅞ | 15⅛ | 16⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Tenneco | 637,600 | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24⅞ | + ⅞ |
| XeroxCp | 528,800 | 61½ | 55⅛ | 56⅝ | —2½ |
| Texacolnc | 519,300 | 25 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | ... |
| WestghEl | 461,900 | 13½ | 12½ | 12⅞ | + ¾ |
| CitiCorp | 435,700 | 30⅜ | 29 | 29⅞ | ... |
| TexUtil | 432,400 | 21½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| NatSemicn | 431,500 | 46⅞ | 43⅞ | 44⅞ | +1½ |
| KresgeSS | 415,500 | 34⅛ | 32⅞ | 33⅞ | +1 |
| HowrdJohn | 415,100 | 15⅛ | 13⅞ | 14⅞ | + ¾ |
| IBM | 410,800 | 215⅜ | 208 | 209 | +1¾ |
| FordMot | 407,300 | 41⅛ | 38⅞ | 39⅞ | +2 |
| GenFood | 390,910 | 28⅛ | 25⅞ | 27⅞ | +2⅝ |
| GulfOil | 390,000 | 23 | 21⅞ | 22 | — ⅞ |
| OccidenPet | 388,800 | 16½ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | — ½ |

Issues traded: 2,034.
Advances: 1,170; declines: 581; unchanged: 283.
New highs: 137; new lows: 47.

| | |
|---|---|
| Last week | 86,105,690 shares |
| Week ago | 80,975,995 shares |
| Year ago | 75,178,480 shares |
| 1975 | 3,951,347,447 shares |
| 1974 | 2,860,656,817 shares |
| 1973 | 3,215,297,465 shares |

## Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bankamerica | 43⅜ | 44⅛ |
| Baystate Corporation | 23¼ | 25 |
| Cleveland Trust Cp. | 36¼ | 37¼ |
| Detroit Bank Corporation | 40 | 41 |
| Fidelcor Inc. | 20 | 21 |
| First Nat. Bncp. | 15⅜ | 16½ |
| First Nat. Cinn. | 23 | 23¾ |
| Girard Corporation | 34⅞ | 35¾ |
| Harris Bank Cp. Chic. | 25 | 25¾ |
| Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil | 19¾ | 20¾ |
| Lincoln First Banks | 17¼ | 18½ |
| Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts. | 48 | 48¾ |
| Nat. City Corporation | 27¾ | 28½ |
| New England March. Boston | 13⅞ | 14½ |
| Philadelphia Nat. Corp. | 24 | 24½ |
| Pitts Nat. Corporation | 27¼ | 28 |
| Prov. Nat. Corporation | 20 | 20¾ |
| Secur. Pac. Corporation | 17⅛ | 17⅞ |
| Shawmut Ass. Boston | 28½ | 30 |
| Sta. Str. Bank Boston | 22½ | 23½ |
| U.S. Trust New York | 20¼ | 21¼ |
| Unit. Va. Bankshares | 14⅞ | 15⅜ |
| Virginia Nat. Bank | 14¼ | 15¼ |

## Insurance Stocks

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Academylns rp | | 1 | 1¼ | |
| AmBkrInsFla .20 | 43 | 2⅞ | 3¼ | |
| ABkrLfFla .20b | 22 | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Capitol .10e | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| AmComwlth Fin | 23 | 3⅛ | 3½ | |
| AmFidelLfe .08 | 9 | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| AmFndrsLife .20 | 16 | 9 | 10 | + ½ |
| AmGuarnty Finl | 23 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| AmHeritgeLf .32 | 1 | 7⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| AmIncomeLf .40 | 3 | 8¾ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| AmIntlRein .14 | 8 | 34½ | 36 | |
| AmInvstLife .20e | | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | |
| AmNatlFinl .42 | 21 | 7¼ | 7⅞ | |
| AmPioneer Cp | | 2⅝ | 2¾ | |
| AmReserve Cp | 11 | 2⅛ | 2½ | |
| AmUndrwrltr .40 | | 8 | 8¾ | |
| AssocMadis .05a | 13 | 1¾ | 2 | |
| BankrsSecLf .30 | 12 | 4¾ | 5¼ | |
| Benef NatCp s | | 1½ | 2 | |
| BenefStdA .40 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | |
| BenefStdB .40 | 1 | 3¼ | 3¾ | |
| CalWstnState .60 | 13 | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| CarolCaslty .20e | | 2¾ | 3⅛ | |
| Centennial Cp | 10 | 2¾ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| ChaseNatLfe 1e | | 10½ | 11⅛ | + ¼ |
| ChespkLf A .24 | | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | |
| Chespk Lf B .24 | 17 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Chubb Corp 1.40 | 119 | 34½ | 35 | — ⅜ |
| CoastStsCp .27 | 7 | 4 | 4½ | |
| College Univ | z42 | 13½ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| ColonLf&Ac .24 | | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| Columbia Natl | | 1⅞ | 2⅜ | |
| CombInsAm .66 | 225 | 10 | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| Conn Gen Ins .96 | 153 | 39¾ | 40¼ | — ⅛ |
| ContAmLife 1 | z28 | 15¼ | 16 | |
| CottonState Lfe | | 3¾ | 4¼ | |
| Crum&Frst 1.40a | 128 | 24⅛ | 24¾ | |
| CrumFor pf2.40 | 1 | 76 | 80 | —1 |
| ERC Corp .56 | 4 | 18 | 19 | |
| Eldorado Genl | | 1¼ | 1¾ | |
| EmpFirMer .20e | | 3⅜ | 4 | |
| Empire Gen | 22 | 1¾ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| EmployrCas .80a | | 16 | 17½ | |
| EquitGen Cp .40 | 2 | 10¾ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| EquitLfelowa .50 | 530 | 11½ | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Excelsior NY .60 | | 6½ | 8½ | |
| FarmHome Life | | 5¼ | 6⅛ | |
| FarmNewWL .16 | 32 | 39 | 41 | |
| FarmersGrp 1 | 53 | 59½ | 60½ | — ½ |
| FidelUnLife .85a | 6 | 15⅞ | 16⅜ | |
| FinlSecGrp .32 | | 3 | 3⅜ | |
| FstAmFin .28 | 2 | 5¼ | 6¼ | |
| FstColonyLfe .40 | 8 | 7 | 7½ | |
| FstExecutive Cp | | 2½ | 3¼ | |
| FsFederLf .32a | | 5⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| FirstUnited Inc | | ¾ | 1 | |
| Fortune Nat s | 4 | 4 | 5 | |
| GovtEmpLfe .24 | 516 | 16⅛ | 17¼ | —1 |
| GtSouthnCp .52 | 60 | 12 | 12½ | + ¼ |
| Guaranty Nat | 3 | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | |
| Hamilton Intl | 20 | 1½ | 1¾ | |
| HanoverIns .50 | 4 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| HartfStmBlr 1.88 | 2 | 32 | 32¾ | |
| HomeBenef 1.86 | 25 | 18¼ | 19½ | + ¼ |
| IndepLibty Lfe | 3 | 1 | 1⅜ | |
| IndepLfeAcc .56 | 36 | 7¼ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| IndianaGrp .50 | 16 | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | — ¼ |
| Intercntl Finl | | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | |
| InterfIncl .28 | 8 | 3¾ | 4⅛ | |
| IntlLifeHolding s | | 2⅛ | 2⅞ | |
| InterstateCp .20 | 73 | 4½ | 4⅞ | + ¼ |
| InvestGrnty Lfe | | 12⅝ | 13½ | |
| InvHeritKy .12e | z15 | 8¼ | 9 | |
| InvstIns Am | | 2⅝ | 3⅛ | |
| JeffrsnNatLf .28 | | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | |
| KansCityLfe 1.20 | 2 | 24½ | 25½ | |
| KemperCorp .80 | 17 | 12¼ | 13 | |
| KyCentLfe .20 | 10 | 6⅛ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| LamarLife .40 | z36 | 13 | 14 | |
| LibrtyNatLfe .60 | 98 | 24½ | 25 | — ⅜ |
| Life Am Bost | 3 | 1⅞ | 2⅝ | |
| Life Ins Ga .68 | z63 | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | |
| Life Invinc .08 | 15 | 3½ | 4¼ | |
| Lifesurance Cp | 4 | 2¼ | 2¾ | |
| LincIncLf .40a | | 6¼ | 7¾ | |
| La Sou Life | 10 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | —1 |
| LoyalAm Lfelns | | 7½ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| Manch Lfe Cas s | 27 | ⅝ | 1 | |
| ManhatLf In .36a | | 4⅝ | 5 | |
| MassGen Lfe | 5 | 3¼ | 3¾ | |
| McMillen Cp .32 | 53 | 4 | 4½ | |
| MercuryGen .40 | 10 | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | |
| MidwstNat Ohio | | 6½ | 7½ | |
| MidwstUnLf .60e | 4 | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | |
| MinnTitleFinl .42 | 1 | 6½ | 7½ | |
| ModrnSecL .10e | 2 | 1⅛ | 1½ | |
| Monarch Cap .76 | 74 | 10¾ | 10⅞ | |
| MonumentCp .48 | 55 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | |
| MotClAmIns .14 | 9 | 2½ | 3¼ | |
| Mut Sav Lfe .40a | | 7⅝ | 8⅛ | |
| NN Corp 1.20 | 85 | 8½ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| NatLifeFla .05e | 6 | 2⅝ | 3 | — ⅛ |
| NatOldLine .26 | 42 | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | |
| NatResrvLf .50a | | 8⅝ | 9⅜ | |
| NatSecurIns s | | 4⅜ | 4⅞ | |
| NatWestn Lf | 27 | 2⅜ | 2⅞ | |
| Nationwide A .25 | 102 | 6⅛ | 6¾ | |
| NationwdeLf .60 | 22 | 25 | 26 | |
| North Cent | 2 | 4¼ | 5¼ | |
| Noreast Hart .88 | | 11 | 12½ | |
| NorNatLfe .05e | | 2½ | 2⅞ | |
| Occident Lf .02e | | 2½ | 3¼ | |
| Oh Casualty 1.32 | 53 | 37¼ | 37¾ | — ¼ |
| OldRepInt .70a | 13 | 17½ | 18 | — ¼ |
| PacStd Life | | 1⅛ | 1½ | |
| Peerlessins .50 | | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | |
| Penn Life | 537 | ⅞ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Phila Life .50r | 24 | 12 | 12½ | |
| PiedmtMan .14 | 9 | 2¼ | 3 | |
| PreferdRisk .20e | | 6¼ | 7 | |
| Pres Life | | 2⅝ | 3¾ | |
| ProtectiveLfe .60 | 10 | 13 | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| ProvLfeND .25a | | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | |
| Prov Lfe Acc .68 | 2 | 25 | 26½ | |
| ReliableLife .70e | | 9⅛ | 10½ | |
| Repub Nat Life | 27 | 3⅜ | 3¾ | |
| Safeco Cp 1 | 118 | 33⅛ | 33⅞ | — ⅝ |
| StPaulCos .72 | 110 | 30½ | 31 | — ¼ |
| SecurAmLfe .30r | 7 | 7¼ | 8½ | |
| SecurComp Lfe | 3 | 4½ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| SecurLfeAcc .40 | 31 | 6 | 6½ | |
| SecurLfeGa .22e | | 7¼ | 8¼ | |
| So Caro Ins .40 | 1 | 8½ | 9 | |
| SouUnAla .10e | | 3⅞ | 4¼ | |
| SouthlandFin .30 | 6 | 8⅝ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| SouthwstrnLife 1 | 89 | 24½ | 25 | + ½ |
| SovereignCp .05e | 16 | 2¾ | 3⅛ | |
| StdLifeIndna .25 | | 8½ | 9 | |
| StdSec Life | 1 | 5½ | 6 | |
| Statesm Grp .25e | 4 | 4⅛ | 4¾ | |
| Surety Finl .07 | | 1⅞ | 2⅝ | |
| TimeHolding .50 | 12 | 13 | 14 | + ½ |
| TransprtLfe .12e | 20 | 3¼ | 3⅞ | |
| Unicoa | z25 | 18½ | 19⅛ | |
| UnitFireCaslty 1 | 2 | 14¼ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| UnitFireIns .50 | 47 | 5½ | 6 | |
| UnitLibrtyLf .25e | | 2¼ | 3⅛ | |
| UnitSav Life | | 2 | 2¾ | |
| UnitSvcLife .40 | 28 | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| Variable Annuit | 5 | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Vico Corp | 12 | 1 | 1¼ | |
| WestnCasSur .88 | 14 | 15 | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| WestnStdLfe .25a | | 8 | 8¾ | |
| Windsor Lfe | 1 | 1⅜ | 2¼ | |
| WrldSvcLfe .20a | 23 | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | |
| Zenith Nat Ins | 10 | 2 | 2½ | |
| Zenith United | 1 | 1⅝ | 2⅛ | |

## Spain Living Cost Up

MADRID, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living in Spain rose 1.59 per cent in September and 11.56 per cent in the first nine months of 1975, the government said yesterday. The index for the 1974 nine-month period rose 11.97 per cent.

## Euromarket

Continued from Page 9

borrowings, are to be used outside France.

If the ERAP issue goes as well as Aquitaine, as most analysts expect, the 10-year maturity may be in for a revival. However, bankers emphasize that only top-quality borrowers can hope to go out that far.

The cost to the borrower for getting the public interested in 10-year paper is best measured by the $50 million just completed for New Zealand at par. It is paying 9 1/4 per cent for its six-year loan. The terms for New Zealand are probably a shade better than the French borrowers could have done as it is rated triple-A.

The New Zealand loan was underwritten by 15 banks and a relatively limited group of 50 banks has been invited into the selling group.

New Zealand's 9-1/4s, issued last August, had been quoted at 101 before the new issue was launched and subsequently were trading at 99 bid-100 asked.

A dual U.S.-European offering is under way, Matsushita Electric Industrial, the big Japanese electronics firm, which is raising $100 million through an issue convertible into its common stock. The issue is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and conforming to its rules, terms and conditions of the 15-year loan have not been spelled out.

European banks have been ruffled by the fact that no European house is co-managing the loan. But European-style commissions—a 1-1/2-per-cent selling commission and half-percent underwriting fee—are being offered, which is more generous than usual for loans arranged in New York.

Also on offer is a $20-million, six-year loan from a relatively unknown borrower, Genstar. This is a Canadian construction company which is linked to the Sté. Générale de Belgique group and the unfamiliarity of the name will be less of a problem thanks to this link. Also helping the loan is the inclusion of Kuwait Investment Co. among the co-managers. From a technical point, further help will be offered from the fact that a purchase fund will begin operating in the first year buying up to 4 per cent of the loan—$800,000 worth of bonds—if the price falls below par. It is expected to carry a coupon of 10 per cent.

The only other U.S.-dollar offering is a floating rate note for the Bank of Tokyo. Like the Midland Bank loan just completed, this $40 million will pay a quarter of a point over the London interbank offered rate for six-month Eurodollars with the guarantee that the semi-annual coupon will never be set below 8 per cent.

It is widely assumed that with short-term interest rates as low as they are—the first coupon will no doubt be set at the minimum 8 per cent—the major interest in buying this paper will come from other banks, whose return will be greater than if they put out the funds in the interbank market, rather than from investors who can earn much more by buying bonds.

Two dollar issues were priced last week. Sanyo Electric's $20-million convertible loan was priced at par with a semiannual coupon of 7 1/2 per cent. The issue is convertible into Sanyo's stock at 189 yen per share. On the basis of the 185-yen price of the common stock in Tokyo Friday, this means a conversion premium of about 2.2 per cent.

Ardal Suundal Verk's $20 million of five-year notes was priced at par after the coupon was cut to 9 1/2 per cent from the 9 3/4 that had initially been indicated.

Only one loan is on offer in the Canadian dollar sector. Trans Union Finance Canada Ltd. is seeking $Can. 20 million for five years, offering a coupon of 10 1/2 per cent.

The invitation telex noted that "the earnings of the Trans Union group and, to a much lesser extent, its cash flow were severely depressed during the first nine months of 1975" due "primarily to very heavy shipping losses." These nonrecurring losses, the note continued, "have now substantially been resolved" and it "is expected that the basic strength of the TU group will again be reflected in future earnings."

As expected, the coupon on St. Gobain's 100-million-French-franc loan was cut to 10 per cent from the 10 1/4 per cent initially indicated. The five-year loan was priced at 99 1/2.

The cut in the coupon has some bankers grumbling as the next borrower is expected to be a state entity which, bankers fear, may be tempted to use its prestige to try to sell its paper at 9-3/4 per cent.

The recently issued Creusot-Loire 10-1/4s are currently trading at 101, yielding 9.89 per cent.

In the guilder market, Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications is seeking 75 million guilders in a 10-year offering carrying a coupon of 9 per cent. Permission for this loan was apparently given before the new French restrictions barring foreign borrowings.

International Institutions
Oct. 23: 9.31 %; Oct. 15: 9.31 %.
Industrials (5 to 7 years)
Oct. 22: 7.81 %; Oct. 15: 8.29 %.
Industrials (7 to 15 years)
Oct. 23: 9.30 %; Oct. 15: 9.54 %.

Market Turnover

| | Oct. 24 | Oct. 17 |
|---|---|---|
| Cedel: | $360.1 mil. | $254.7 mil. |
| Euroclear: | $327.7 mil. | $393.7 mil. |

## U.S. Investment Abroad Rises By 14 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Foreign direct investments by U.S. firms at end-1974 rose to $118 billion, an increase of 14 per cent, or $14.9 billion over 1973, the Commerce Department reported.

It attributed the increase to record net capital outflows of $7.5 billion and to reinvested earnings of the same amount.

It said net capital outflows rose $2.5 billion over 1973. The increase was attributed to worldwide inflation, the termination in January 1974 of U.S. controls on direct investments abroad, and large property, plant and equipment expenditures by affiliates of the U.S. firms.

## 4th Election Since '61 Conducted in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Tanzanians today voted for a president and 96 members of Parliament, the fourth election since independence from British rule in 1961.

President Julius Nyerere is the sole presidential candidate and must win a majority vote by the 5.5 million registered voters in a yes or no ballot.

## Economic Scene

Continued from Page 9

yields in recent months up by the large amount of 1.5 percentage points and the marketability of many municipal issues impaired.

The dollar has also been under pressure in markets abroad because of the New York problem.

### Others' Costs

By some estimates, the cost of borrowing by state and local governments has thus been increased by about $3 billion, an added burden that many areas will find difficult to carry. The actuality of a New York default could well mean a further rise in the interest rates and yields on such securities. And that would lead to additional trimming of local and state budgets, with reductions in public construction, welfare, education, other services and employment.

While there certainly was ample justification for the critics' complaint that the city overspent itself into its troubles, major corrective steps have been taken this year. A three-year austerity budget has been adopted, more than 30,000 employees have been removed from the city's payroll, many services have been cut and New York State has provided considerable financial aid.

Some critics say that the city can do more to get its house in order—and perhaps it can, though it seems unlikely that any big new contribution can come from further budget-cutting. It has also been suggested that New York raise its taxes. However, the tax burden is already especially heavy in New York, and a further upswing could be counterproductive.

The cost of welfare is particularly onerous for New York City, bearing as it does one-fourth of the cost, while the federal government assumes half of the total and the state underwrites the remaining 25 per cent. Other nearby states place less of the welfare cost on their county subdivisions. Pennsylvania pays all of its 50-per-cent share for its counties, while New Jersey assumes a 37.5-per-cent share, with its counties paying 12.5 per cent.

From many standpoints, it seems that the time has arrived for the federal government to step in with more support for New York City. And the time is uncomfortably short.

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Representative office in Europe:
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PANGAEA S.A., Via Nassa, 5 - LUGANO Switzerland (for the Series «A» Bonds).

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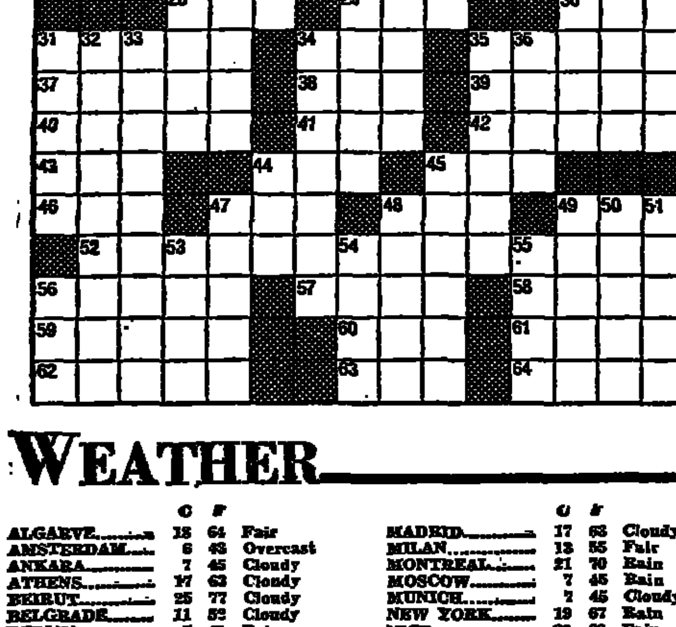
**ACROSS**

1 Coarse tobacco
5 Illinois time: Abbr.
8 Plods heavily
13 Hubbub
14 Gambler's mark
15 Adjusts the TV set
16 Scope
17 Assam native
19 Unique
20 Jargonistic approximation
23 Coral or Black
24 "—— longa . . ."
25 Word with small or French
26 S.A. nation
28 A.M.A. members
29 Pronoun
30 Snack ——
31 Suffix for arab or Juno
34 Through: Prefix
35 Filched
37 Port on the Seine
38 Sea bird
39 As —— (usually)
40 Collect
41 Bike part: Abbr.
42 Goat god
43 —— Aviv
44 Iniquity's home
45 Thought-transfer initials
46 River of west Africa
47 Container
48 Integer
49 Youth org.
52 Equivocators' tools
56 Alaskan town
57 Japanese drink
58 News source of sorts
59 To the —— (fully)
60 Pasture
61 This, in Madrid
62 Beasts of burden
63 Purpose
64 Took advantage of

**DOWN**

1 Certain wounds
2 Goddesses of the seasons
3 Writer St. Johns
4 Destination
5 Cheroot and stogy
6 Ascends
7 Bosporus dweller
8 Over-theatrical
9 Standout
10 Time-pin-pointing words
11 For the most part
12 Compass reading
18 Impromptu
21 Punctuation marks: Abbr.
22 Pique
27 Feminist Germaine
28 Club receipts
29 Seductive one
31 Muse
32 Occasionally
33 Hedges
34 It all —— (not certain)
35 Talked back
36 Word with sand or mouse
44 Cacophony
45 Group of nine
47 Spas
48 Of a hard wood
49 Educated ——
50 One of 50
51 Bid's partner
53 Cloy
54 Shopping attraction
55 Type of cheese
56 Miss Hagen



# WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 18 | 64 | Fair |
| AMSTERDAM | 6 | 43 | Overcast |
| ANKARA | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 25 | 77 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| BERLIN | 5 | 41 | Fair |
| BRUSSELS | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| CAIRO | — | — | Unavailable |
| CASABLANCA | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 8 | 46 | Overcast |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | — | — | Unavailable |
| EDINBURGH | — | — | Unavailable |
| FLORENCE | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 5 | 41 | Fair |
| GENEVA | — | — | Unavailable |
| HELSINKI | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| LISBON | 19 | 66 | Fair |
| LONDON | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| LOS ANGELES | 24 | 75 | Clear |
| MADRID | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| MILAN | 13 | 55 | Fair |
| MONTREAL | 21 | 70 | Rain |
| MOSCOW | 7 | 45 | Rain |
| MUNICH | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 19 | 67 | Rain |
| NICE | 20 | 68 | Fair |
| OSLO | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| PARIS | 8 | 46 | Fair |
| PRAGUE | 5 | 41 | Fair |
| ROME | 17 | 63 | Fair |
| SOFIA | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| TEHRAN | — | — | Unavailable |
| TEL AVIV | 25 | 77 | Cloudy |
| TUNIS | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| VENICE | 18 | 64 | Fair |
| VIENNA | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| WARSAW | 6 | 43 | Fair |
| WASHINGTON | — | — | Unavailable |
| ZURICH | 6 | 43 | Fair |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

# Mutual Funds

**Closing Prices Oct. 24, 1975**

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| AGE Fnd | 4.12 | 4.20 |
| Adm Grt | 3.43 | |
| Adm Inc | 3.21 | |
| Adm Ins | 6.48 | |
| Advisrs | 3.26 | 3.56 |
| Aetna F | 6.85 | 7.49 |
| Aetna Shr | 11.66 | 12.74 |
| Afuture F | 8.37 | N.L. |
| AllAm Fd | .39 | |
| Allstate | 9.18 | 9.87 |
| Alpha | 9.60 | N.L. |
| Am Birth | 10.18 | 11.19 |
| Am Eqity | 4.46 | 4.87 |
| American Funds: | | |
| Am Bal | 6.87 | 7.51 |
| Amcp | 4.53 | 4.95 |
| Am Inc | 7.86 | 8.56 |
| A Mutl | 7.89 | 8.62 |
| A Specl | 5.51 | 6.02 |
| Bond F | 14.02 | 15.32 |
| Cap Fd | 5.81 | 6.35 |
| Grwth | 4.05 | 4.43 |
| Incom | 13.02 | 14.23 |
| ICA | 11.99 | 13.10 |
| N Pers | 14.89 | 16.27 |
| Stk Fd | 6.45 | 7.05 |
| Wa Mut | 11.68 | 12.77 |
| Am Grth | 4.30 | 4.70 |
| Am Insin | 4.24 | 4.63 |
| Am Invs | 4.30 | N.L. |
| AmN Gth | 2.13 | 2.33 |
| Anchor Group: | | |
| Daily | 1.00 | N.L. |
| Grwth | 6.44 | 7.06 |
| Incme | 6.44 | 7.06 |
| Resrv | 10.20 | 11.18 |
| Spectr | 4.30 | 4.71 |
| Fd Inv | 6.32 | 6.93 |
| Wash N | 9.41 | 10.31 |
| Auda Fd | 6.82 | 7.45 |
| Ae Houghton: | | |
| Fnd A | 4.34 | 4.72 |
| Fnd B | 6.51 | 7.08 |
| Stock | 5.56 | 6.08 |
| BLC Grth | 8.97 | 9.80 |
| Babs Inc | 1.74 | N.L. |
| Babs Inv | 9.30 | N.L. |
| Beacn Hll | 8.04 | N.L. |
| Beacn In | 8.89 | N.L. |
| Berger Group: | | |
| 100 Fd | 6.66 | N.L. |
| 101 Fd | 7.21 | N.L. |
| Berk Cap | 6.46 | 7.06 |
| Bondstk | 4.18 | 4.57 |
| Bost Fdn | 8.38 | 9.16 |
| Brwn Fd | 3.01 | 3.10 |
| Calvin Bullock: | | |
| Bullck | 11.47 | 12.54 |
| Candn | 8.31 | 9.08 |
| Divid | 2.80 | 3.06 |
| NatW S | 8.70 | 9.51 |
| NY Vnt | 9.90 | 10.82 |
| CG Fund | 8.92 | 9.64 |
| CG Incm | 7.82 | 8.45 |
| Cap Pres | 94.00 | N.L. |
| Centry Sh | 9.15 | 10.00 |
| Chall Inv | 8.75 | 9.56 |
| Channing Funds: | | |
| AGn Ca | 3.92 | 4.28 |
| AGn In | 5.76 | 6.30 |
| Bond | 7.89 | 8.62 |
| Eq Grt | 6.11cy.75 | |
| Fd Am | 5.92 | 6.47 |
| Prov | 3.26 | 3.56 |
| Vent | 9.28 | 10.14 |
| Chart Fd | 10.47 | 11.44 |
| Chase Gr Bos: | | |
| Fund | 6.37 | 6.96 |
| Frt Cap | 3.73 | 4.08 |
| Shrhld | 6.49 | 7.09 |
| Specl | 4.97 | 5.43 |
| Chemicl | 7.87 | 8.60 |
| CNA Mgemt Fds: | | |
| Liby Fd | 3.81 | 4.16 |
| Man Fd | 2.64 | 2.89 |
| Schust | 5.87 | 6.42 |
| Colonial: | | |
| Cnvrt | 8.04 | 8.79 |
| Equty | 2.35 | 2.57 |
| Fund | 8.87 | 9.69 |
| Grwth | 4.68 | 5.11 |
| Incom | 7.98 | 8.72 |
| Vent | 2.12 | 2.32 |
| Colu Grth | 12.21 | N.L. |
| Cwith AB | .87 | .94 |
| Cwith C | 1.29 | 1.40 |
| Comp Ca | 3.98 | |
| Comp Bd | 7.81 | 8.49 |
| Comp Fd | 7.20 | 7.83 |
| Concord | 8.26 | N.L. |
| Cons Inv | 9.00 | 9.50 |
| Constel G | 5.06 | N.L. |
| Cont Mut | 6.17 | N.L. |
| Ctry Cap | 10.85 | 11.73 |
| Davge Fd | 5.94 | N.L. |
| deVegh | 29.12 | N.L. |
| Delaware Group: | | |
| Decat | 9.32 | 10.19 |
| Delaw | 9.13 | 9.98 |
| Delta | 3.94 | 4.31 |
| Dir Cap | 3.75 | 4.11 |
| Dodg Co | 14.09 | N.L. |
| Dre Bur | 8.59 | N.L. |
| Dreyfus Grp: | | |
| Dreyf | 10.35 | 11.34 |
| Equit | 4.03 | 4.31 |
| Levge | 13.12 | 14.38 |
| Liqu As | 10.01 | N.L. |
| Spl Inc | 6.54 | |
| Third C | 10.70 | 11.73 |
| E&E Fd | 2.85 | N.L. |
| Eagle Gr | 7.25 | 7.92 |
| Eaton&Howard: | | |
| Balan | 7.90 | 8.63 |
| Grwth | 8.64 | 9.25 |
| Incom | 5.32 | 5.81 |
| Specl | 5.37 | 5.87 |
| Stock | 8.70 | 9.51 |
| EDIE Spl | 16.55 | N.L. |
| Egret Fd | 9.72 | 10.57 |
| Elfun Tr | 12.85 | |
| Energy | 11.67 | N.L. |
| Fairfld | 7.73 | 8.45 |
| Farm Bu | 7.62 | N.L. |
| Federated Funds: | | |
| Am Ldr | 8.09 | 8.21 |
| Emplr | 17.22 | |
| Four E | 15.74 | |
| Fidelity Group: | | |
| Bond | 8.13 | 8.89 |
| Capit | 8.34 | 9.11 |
| Contfd | 10.23 | N.L. |
| Daily I | 1.00 | N.L. |
| Dstny | 7.07 | |
| Eqt Inc | 11.07 | N.L. |
| Esse | 7.26 | |
| Fidel | 13.93 | 15.22 |
| Puritn | 9.08 | 9.92 |
| Salem | 3.67 | 4.01 |
| Trend | 19.25 | 21.04 |
| Financial Prog: | | |
| Dyna | 3.82 | N.L. |
| Indust | 3.67 | N.L. |
| Incom | 6.12 | N.L. |
| FstFd Va | 10.24 | 11.19 |
| Fst Investors: | | |
| Disco | 4.34 | 4.76 |
| Grwth | 6.03 | 6.61 |
| Incom | 7.16 | 7.85 |
| Stock | 6.81 | 7.46 |
| Fst Mlt A | 7.20 | N.L. |
| Forty Fr | 10.76 | N.L. |
| Fnd Gth | 3.64 | 3.98 |
| Founders Group: | | |
| Grwth | 4.56 | 4.98 |
| Incom | 10.48 | 11.45 |
| Mutal | 8.16 | 8.92 |
| Specl | 8.00 | 8.74 |
| Foursq | 6.92 | N.L. |
| Franklin Group: | | |
| DNTC | 5.72 | 6.27 |
| Grwth | 5.44 | 5.96 |
| Utils | 3.89 | 4.26 |
| Incom | 1.62 | 1.78 |
| US Gov | 9.28 | 10.17 |
| Capit | 3.96 | 4.34 |
| Equit | 2.98 | 3.27 |
| Frkln Lfe | 8.91 | 9.74 |
| FdF Dep | 7.84 | N.L. |
| Fund Inc Grp: | | |
| Comm | 7.98 | 8.72 |
| Impac | 6.37 | 6.96 |
| Ind Trd | 9.91 | 10.83 |
| Pilot | 7.57 | 8.27 |
| GE S& S | 25.76 | |
| Gen Sec | 7.24 | N.L. |
| Grth Ind | 16.33 | N.L. |
| Guard M | 23.12 | N.L. |
| Hamilton: | | |
| F HDA | 3.80 | 4.15 |
| Grwth | 5.63 | 6.16 |
| Incom | 6.78 | 7.41 |
| Hart Gth | 9.39 | N.L. |
| Hart Lev | 8.74 | N.L. |
| Harvest | 9.20 | N.L. |
| Heritge | 1.11 | |
| Hor Man | 14.99 | 16.21 |
| ISI Group: | | |
| Grwth | 4.45 | 4.86 |
| Incom | 3.63 | 3.97 |
| Trus sh | 11.62 | 12.70 |
| Trus un | 3.14 | |
| Imp Cap | 7.36 | 8.04 |
| Imp Gth | 6.21 | 6.79 |
| Inc Bost | 5.36 | |
| Industry | 2.49 | N.L. |
| INTGN | 7.72 | 8.35 |
| Int Invst | 11.85 | 12.99 |
| Inver Gth | 7.12 | N.L. |
| Inv Guid | 6.82 | N.L. |
| Inv Indic | 1.70 | N.L. |
| Inves Bos | 9.51 | 10.39 |
| Inv Counsel: | | |
| Capm | 7.44 | 8.15 |
| Capit S | 4.45 | 4.88 |
| Investors Group: | | |
| IDS Bd | 5.40 | 5.60 |
| IDS Grt | 4.82 | |
| IDS ndi | 4.49 | 4.88 |
| Mutl | 8.10 | 8.81 |
| Prog | 2.90 | 3.16 |
| Stock | 16.74 | 18.20 |
| Select | 8.64 | 9.29 |
| Var Py | 6.10 | 6.63 |
| Inv Rsch | 5.18 | 5.66 |
| Istel | 20.84 | 21.48 |
| Ivy | 5.87 | N.L. |
| JP GrthF | 8.37 | 9.10 |
| Janus F | 15.58 | N.L. |
| John Hancock: | | |
| Bond | 18.09 | 19.66 |
| Grwth | 5.80 | 6.30 |
| Signat | 7.46 | 8.11 |
| Johnstn | 19.17 | N.L. |
| Keystone Funds: | | |
| Apollo | 3.77 | 4.13 |
| Cus B1 | 16.82 | 17.59 |
| Cus B2 | 17.23 | 18.88 |
| Cus B4 | 7.22 | 7.91 |
| Cus K1 | 6.61 | 7.25 |
| Cus K2 | 5.03 | 5.51 |
| Cus S1 | 17.57 | 19.25 |
| Cus S2 | 8.40 | 9.21 |
| Cus S3 | 7.12 | 7.80 |
| Cus S4 | 2.93 | 3.21 |
| Polar | 3.08 | 3.37 |
| Land Gth | 6.64 | 7.26 |
| LD EdieC | 13.02 | 13.93 |
| LD EdiR | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Leington Grp: | | |
| Cp Ldr | 13.83 | 15.17 |
| Le Gr | 5.98 | 6.54 |
| Le Inc | 10.00 | 10.93 |
| Le Rh | 13.13 | 14.35 |
| Life Ins | 5.34 | 5.84 |
| Lincoln Natl: | | |
| Linc Ca | 5.52 | 6.03 |
| Sel Am | 6.24 | N.L. |
| Sel Opp | 8.32 | N.L. |
| Sel Spl | 12.41 | N.L. |
| Loomis Sayles: | | |
| Capit | 9.61 | N.L. |
| Mut | 12.39 | N.L. |
| Lord Abbett: | | |
| Affilid | 6.89 | 7.43 |
| A Bus | 2.86 | 3.09 |
| Bnd Db | 9.26 | 10.12 |
| Lutheran Bro: | | |
| Fund | 9.43 | 10.31 |
| Incom | 8.33 | 9.10 |
| US Gov | 9.87 | 10.79 |
| Massachusett Co: | | |
| Freed | 6.64 | 7.28 |
| Indep | 6.63 | 7.27 |
| Mass | 9.59 | 10.51 |
| Mass Financl: | | |
| MIT | 9.73 | 10.49 |
| MIG | 9.25 | 9.97 |
| MID | 12.08 | 13.02 |
| MFD | 10.66 | 11.49 |
| MCD | 11.35 | 12.24 |
| MFB | 14.95 | 16.12 |
| Mathers | 9.57 | N.L. |
| Mid AM | 4.48 | 4.90 |
| Mon Mkt | 1.00 | N.L.d |
| MONY F | 9.04 | 9.88 |
| MSB Fd | 13.12 | N.L. |
| Mut Ben | 8.18 | 8.94 |
| MIF Fd | 7.49 | 8.10 |
| MIF Gth | 3.31 | 3.58 |
| Mutual of Omaha: | | |
| Amer | 11.29 | 11.46 |
| Grwth | 4.11 | 4.47 |
| Incom | 8.03 | 8.73 |
| Mut Shrs | 19.54 | N.L. |
| NEA Mut | 7.78 | |
| Natl Ind | 8.89 | N.L. |
| Nat Secur Ser: | | |
| Balan | 7.64 | 8.35 |
| Bond | 4.03 | 4.48 |
| Divid | 3.15 | 3.44 |
| Grwth | 5.15 | 5.63 |
| Pf Stk | 5.50 | 6.01 |
| Incom | 4.37 | 4.78 |
| Stock | 6.65 | 7.27 |
| NE Life Fund: | | |
| Equit | 14.19 | 15.42 |
| Grwth | 7.98 | 8.67 |
| Incom | 13.08 | 14.23 |
| Side | 12.91 | 14.03 |
| Neuw Fd | 7.57 | N.L. |
| New Wld | 10.13 | 11.09 |
| Newton | 10.47 | 11.44 |
| Nichls Fd | 11.83 | N.L. |
| Noreast | 13.29 | N.L. |
| Omega | 7.20 | 7.32 |
| One Wms | 13.47 | N.L. |
| Oppenheimer Fd: | | |
| Oppen | 5.90 | 6.45 |
| Incom | 7.16 | 7.83 |
| Opp Mo | 1.00 | |
| AIM | 8.20 | 8.96 |
| Time | 5.44 | 5.95 |
| OTC Sec | 9.80 | 10.65 |
| Param M | 6.66 | 7.28 |
| Partner | 7.30 | N.L. |
| Paul Rvr | 5.27 | 5.76 |
| Penn Sq | 6.83 | N.L. |
| Penn Mu | 2.41 | N.L. |
| Phila | 6.14 | 6.71 |
| Phoe Cap | 7.47 | 8.16 |
| Pilgrim Grp: | | |
| Pilg FS | 11.34 | 11.84 |
| Pilg Fd | 6.52 | 7.13 |
| Mag C | 2.81 | N.L. |
| Mag In | 7.92 | 8.66 |
| Pine St | 9.70 | N.L. |
| Pioneer Fund: | | |
| Fund | 11.07 | 12.10 |
| II | 9.58 | 10.47 |
| Plan Inv | 9.75 | 10.60 |
| Pilgrth | 9.80 | 10.71 |
| Pilrnd | 6.11 | 6.68 |
| Price Funds: | | |
| Grwth | 10.18 | N.L. |
| Incom | 9.43 | N.L. |
| N Era | 10.24 | N.L. |
| N Horiz | 6.83 | N.L. |
| Pro Fund | 5.37 | N.L. |
| Prov Gth | 6.90 | 7.54 |
| Pru SIP | 8.65 | 9.45 |
| Putnam Funds: | | |
| Conv | 9.96 | 10.89 |
| Equit | 8.86 | 9.68 |
| Georg | 11.87 | 12.97 |
| Grwth | 9.40 | 10.27 |
| Incom | 7.10 | 7.76 |
| Invest | 7.08 | 7.74 |
| Vista | 9.28 | 10.14 |
| Voyag | 10.15 | 11.09 |
| Rainbw | 1.36 | N.L. |
| Reserve | 1.00 | N.L. |
| Revere | 4.25 | 4.65 |
| Safec Eqt | 7.40 | 8.09 |
| Safec Gth | 5.66 | 6.19 |
| Scudder Funds: | | |
| Intl Fd | 12.30 | N.L. |
| Specl | 20.34 | N.L. |
| Balan | 13.01 | N.L. |
| Com St | 8.24 | N.L. |
| Man Rs | 10.04 | N.L. |
| Sbd Levr | 4.43 | |
| Security Funds: | | |
| Equty | 3.17 | 3.47 |
| Invest | 5.79 | 6.35 |
| Ultra | 6.70 | 7.34 |
| Sent Gth | 8.24 | 8.96 |
| Sentry F | 11.36 | 12.37 |
| Shareholders Gp: | | |
| Cmstk | 4.44 | 4.85 |
| Entrp | 4.97 | 5.43 |
| Flet Fd | 4.20 | 4.59 |
| Harbr | 7.27 | 7.95 |
| Legal | 6.21 | 6.79 |
| Pace | 7.53 | 8.23 |
| Shearson Funds: | | |
| Appre | 15.49 | 16.93 |
| Incom | 15.72 | 17.18 |
| Invest | 8.00 | 8.74 |
| Sherm D | 13.11 | N.L. |
| Sigma Funds: | | |
| Capit | 6.53 | 7.14 |
| Invest | 9.10 | 9.95 |
| Trust | 6.93 | 7.57 |
| Vent | 8.33 | 9.10 |
| SB Eqty | 9.05 | N.L. |
| SB I&Gr | 9.54 | N.L. |
| SoGen Int | 10.21 | 10.69 |
| Sw Invs | 6.55 | 7.08 |
| Swin Gt | 4.24 | 4.58 |
| Sover Inv | 10.28 | 11.23 |
| Spectra F | 3.79 | N.L. |
| State BondGr: | | |
| Com F | 3.88 | 4.24 |
| Div Fd | 4.27 | 4.67 |
| Prog F | 3.59 | 3.92 |
| StFrm Gt | 4.62 | N.L. |
| S Frm In | 8.25 | N.L. |
| State St | 37.17 | 37.55 |
| Steadman Funds: | | |
| Am Ind | 2.35 | N.L. |
| Asso F | .95 | N.L. |
| Invest | 1.06 | N.L. |
| Ocean | 6.02 | N.L. |
| Stein Roe Fds: | | |
| Balan | 16.60 | N.L. |
| Cap O | 7.42 | N.L. |
| Stock | 11.59 | N.L. |
| Supervisd Inv: | | |
| Grwth | 5.82 | 6.36 |
| Incom | 7.84 | 8.56 |
| Kemp | 10.43 | 11.10 |
| Sumit | 8.25 | 9.02 |
| Tech | 6.29 | 6.87 |
| Survey F | 8.27 | 9.04 |
| Temp Gt | 8.16 | 8.94 |
| Temp Inv | 1.00 | N.L. |
| Trns Cap | 7.12 | 7.74 |
| Trav Eq | 9.32 | 10.21 |
| Tudr Hed | 11.18 | N.L. |
| TwnC Gt | 2.66 | N.L. |
| TwnC Inc | 4.61 | N.L. |
| USAA Gt | 7.64 | N.L. |
| US GovSe | 9.42 | 9.56 |
| USLIFE Funds: | | |
| Ape | 3.60 | 3.94 |
| Balan | 7.04 | 7.70 |
| ComSt | 10.78 | 11.79 |
| Unif Mut | 7.10 | 7.76 |
| Unifund | 7.48 | 8.09 |
| Union Svc Grp: | | |
| Broad | 11.24 | 12.28 |
| Nat Inv | 6.05 | 6.61 |
| U Cap | 8.81 | 9.78 |
| Union | 11.28 | 12.33 |
| United Funds: | | |
| Accm | 5.67 | 6.21 |
| Bond | 6.63 | 7.27 |
| Con Gr | 8.18 | 8.96 |
| Con Inc | 7.97 | 8.73 |
| Incom | 9.95 | 10.90 |
| Scien | 5.62 | 6.16 |
| Vang | 4.65 | 5.10 |
| Unit Svcs | 2.77 | N.L. |
| Value Line Fd: | | |
| Val Li | 5.24 | 5.73 |
| Incom | 4.04 | 4.42 |
| Lev Grt | 6.14 | 6.71 |
| Spl Sit | 2.74 | 2.99 |
| Vance Sanders: | | |
| Invest | 6.20 | 6.78 |
| Comm | 5.64 | 6.16 |
| Specl | 6.09 | 6.66 |
| Vand Gth | 3.53 | N.L. |
| Vand Inc | 2.69 | N.L. |
| Vanguard Group: | | |
| Eplr | 16.87 | 18.37 |
| Ivest | 7.22 | 7.89 |
| Morg | 10.06 | 10.99 |
| Trust | 8.93 | 9.76 |
| Wellsl | 10.56 | 11.54 |
| Wellm | 9.11 | 9.96 |
| West B | 9.09 | 9.93 |
| Windr | 7.78 | 8.50 |
| Var In P | 3.06 | 3.33 |
| Wall St G | 5.46 | 5.97 |
| Weing Eq | 9.72 | N.L. |
| West Ind | 2.13 | 2.34 |
| Westf Grt | 6.31 | 6.86 |
| Wisc Fd | 4.67 | 5.10 |
| Ziegler | 8.96 | 9.79 |

N.L.—No load (sales charge)

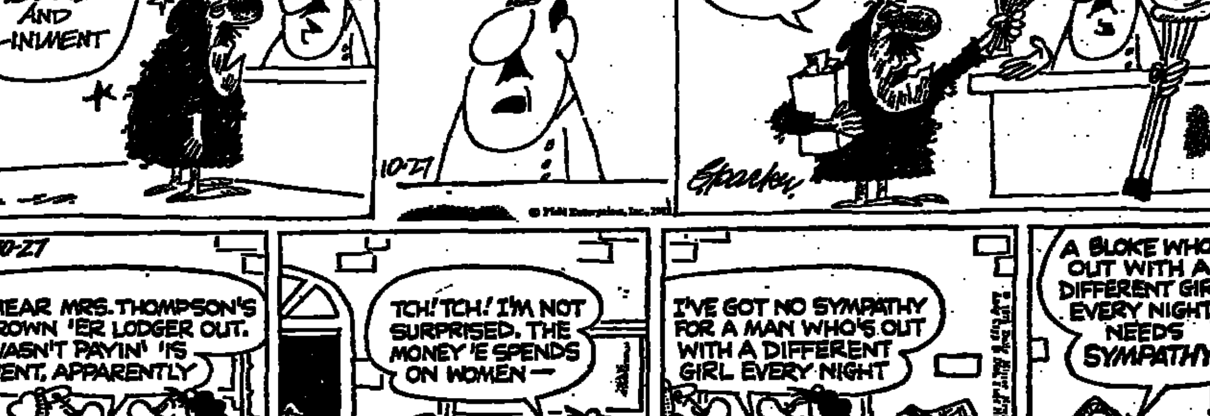
PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

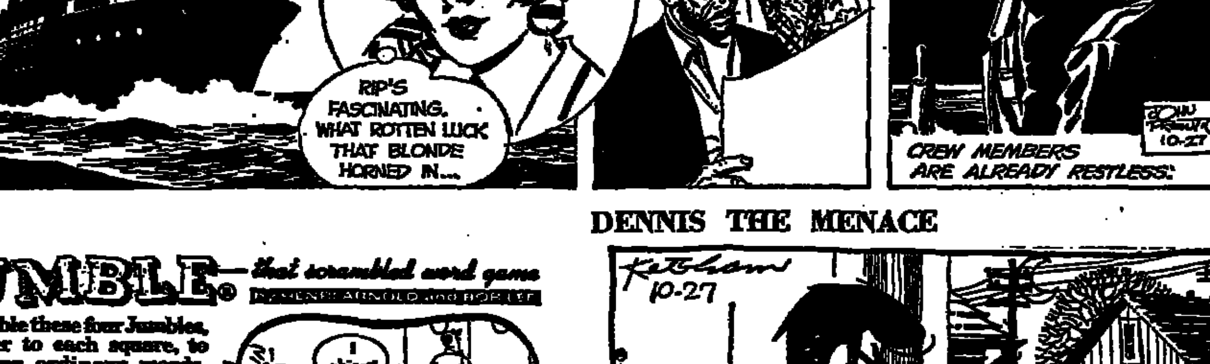
WIZARD of ID




ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY




**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

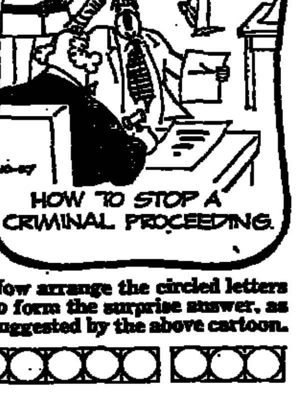
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIVOS

HAARJ

BRENAT

YAMFIL




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: AFOOT CHAFF JITNEY INLAID

Answer: These letters come first to show disapproval—A-N-T-I

DENNIS THE MENACE

"BOY, DAD! YOU SHOULDA SEEN EVERBODY SCOOT HOME! YOU SOUNDED JUST LIKE SOMETHING IN A JUNGLE!"

# BOOKS

## A SEVENTH MAN

### Migrant Workers in Europe

*By John Berger. Photographs by Jean Nohr. Viking. 238 pp. $8.95.*

Reviewed by Bernard D. Nossiter

EVER since they completed their postwar recovery, Northern Europe's wealthy nations have been a magnet for the underemployed and unemployed villagers of Spain, Portugal, southern Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and French North Africa. In Brussels, Zurich, Lille, Stuttgart and Amsterdam, these migrants sweep the streets, collect the garbage, wait in hotels, do the pick-and-shovel work in road gangs, operate the less skilled jobs on assembly lines. They do the tasks that German, French, Swiss and Dutch labor will not perform, both because the pay is too low and the work is too unpleasant. The source of supply does not shrink; quite the contrary. Some migrants pay outrageous sums to get themselves smuggled into wealthy countries that try to limit their numbers.

The migrants, perhaps 11 million on the Continent, play a useful but hardly a critical role in Western Europe's well-being. If they stayed at home, their jobs would either disappear (self-service instead of catered restaurants) or, through capital investment, become mechanized.

The treatment of migrants varies enormously from country to country. The French treat them barbarically, close an eye to illegal smuggling to stiffen the competition for wages and ignore the pestiferous slums into which they are forced at the edge of Paris itself. The Germans are very methodical, insist that every migrant must have a job, a company-supplied barracks room in which to live and be medically fit. Sweden, with only a small number to manage, provides the strongest protection and is experimenting with a grant of political rights to its migrants.

In theory, migrants benefit their homelands in two ways—at first, the savings they send their families provide poor countries with scarce hard currency; later, they are expected to return with new skills and values. In fact many do not go home because even in genuinely developing countries like Yugoslavia there are still not enough jobs. When they do go back, they often want

to use their savings to op
café, run a taxi service or a
a small shop, enterprises
countries can do without. A
the migrants do acquire a
sense of freedom that make
impatient with authoritari
gimes at home. These sti
played some part in the
throw of totalitarianism in
tugal and Greece, threate
Franco regime today and
transform Turkey's m
order tomorrow.

John Berger, whose
Marxist art criticism once
rated the New Statesman
pasted together a mixed
collage about migrants w
far simpler theme. In his
the migrants are merely
of exploitation, propping
sick capitalism that woul
lapse without the extracti
their surplus value. This
is helped along with diag
irregular circles filled with
look like matchsticks and
ba globs—bearing such la
"Element Of Past and
Free to Form an Amalgam
the Present" or "In Berez
the Past Becomes Fixed
Future Withdraws."

Berger wrote an int
novel, "G", a few years ag
won the coveted Booker P
Britain and he breaks up h
here with fictional accoun
peasant's progress from
lage to a Northern
city. His protagonist is
called "He" in the spurio
veralism of agit-prop dra
the thirties.

There are bits of poetry
tions from Marx (whose d
tions of 19th-century fact
are still unrivalled as desc
of 19th-century factory
couple of statistics and f
generalizations of dubious
sion. "It is not poverty
that forces him to em
Berger asserts with an
certainty. "Through hi
individual effort he
achieve the dynamism
lacking in the situation int
he was born."

This badly printed littl
is filled with white spac
hard-to-read elite type.
Nohr contributes photogr
smiling peasants in Gree
Yugoslavia and debunk
long shots of migrants in
laden barracks. The pictu
frequently squinched two
mini page so that detail is
The most striking expl
demonstrated by this boo
price, nearly $10. Viking
ently relies on another
century theorist, P. T. B
and his classic analysis
who is born every minute.

*Bernard D. Nossiter is*
*staff of The Washington*

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | T | A | M | P | ■ | D | A | M | P | ■ | G | H | A | T |
| C | A | L | C | I | ■ | A | L | O | U | ■ | R | O | S | A |
| A | L | L | I | G | A | T | O | R | S | ■ | E | R | I | N |
| R | E | D | ■ | S | T | E | P | ■ | S | I | E | S | T | A |
| ■ | S | T | O | K | E | D | ■ | B | Y | R | N | E | ■ | ■ |
| ■ | ■ | ■ | S | I | N | ■ | M | A | C | K | E | R | E | L |
| E | L | M | A | N | ■ | D | O | R | A | S | ■ | A | L | E |
| T | A | U | R | ■ | D | I | V | O | T | ■ | S | C | A | D |
| A | T | L | ■ | W | O | V | E | N | ■ | S | I | E | N | A |
| T | H | E | T | I | G | E | R | ■ | D | A | N | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| ■ | ■ | T | U | R | F | S | ■ | M | O | N | K | E | Y | ■ |
| O | U | R | S | E | A | ■ | L | A | N | D | ■ | V | A | T |
| S | P | A | S | ■ | C | H | U | R | C | H | M | I | C | E |
| S | O | I | L | ■ | E | Y | R | A | ■ | O | M | A | H | A |
| A | N | N | E | ■ | S | P | E | T | ■ | G | E | N | T | S |

# CHESS

*By Robert B*

In sacrificing a rook for a minor piece plus a pawn, very little material is lost; valuing a pawn as one, a minor piece as three and one half and a rook as five makes such an exchange sacrifice equal to giving up half a pawn. Consequently, in pulling off the exchange sacrifice, other factors, positional and tactical, determine success.

The game between Ljubomir Ljubojevic and Jan Timman for the I.B.M. International Tournament in Amsterdam offers an example of how these other factors can justify an exchange sacrifice. Here the sacrifice became the focal point of the battle.

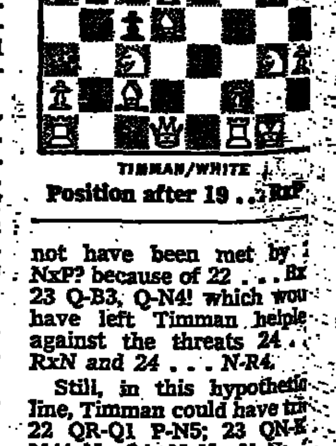
Ljubojevic's 19 . . . RxP! eliminated the white KP, the spearhead of Timman's attack. That KP derives all the greater importance in the Benoni defense because the basic 4 . . . PxP; 5 PxP sharply opposes Black's queenside pawn majority to White's pawn majority in the center. What this means is that the Benoni is essentially a race between White's efforts to blast through in the center with P-K5 and Black's efforts to squash the queenside with . . . P-QN5. Consequently, the removal of the KP lamed White's normal strategic goal.

**Rooks Mobile**

However, a factor militating against Ljubojevic's exchange sacrifice was the open pawn formation, allowing the white rooks full mobility. Yet the Yugoslav grandmaster was able to override that consideration by a concrete analysis of the tactical possibilities of the position, in particular those arising from his threats against the white QP.

What would have happened had Timman accepted the sacrifice by 20 BxR, QxB; 21 Q-B3? Then 21 . . . B-N2, going after the QP, could

LJUBOJEVIC/BLACK



TIMMAN/WHITE

**Position after 19 . . . RxP**

not have been met by
NxP? because of 22 . . . Bx
23 Q-B3, Q-N4! which wou
have left Timman helple
against the threats 24 . .
RxN and 24 . . . N-R4.

Still, in this hypothetic
line, Timman could have tr
22 QR-Q1 P-N5; 23 QN-K
N/4xN; 24 NxN, NxN;
QxPch, K-R1; 26 BxN, Q
27 KR-K1, although, after
. . . BxQP!; 28 QxB, QxQ;
RxQ; 29 R&Q, BxP, the
would have been no chan
of stopping Ljubojevic's co
nected passed pawns.

Despairing of his chanc
after accepting the sacrifi
Timman tried his hand at d
clining it, but Ljubojevi
very effective 20 . . . R-N
proved that course ev
worse. Then the best Timm
could have managed was 2
BxN, RxN; 22 B-Q8, B-Q5c
23 K-R1, RxQ 24 BxQ, RxR
25 RxR, R-N2, with a lo
end game for White.

Instead, Timman went
a mirage with 21 KN-K4? a
was hung up by Ljubojevi
crushing double threat 22.
N-N5! Since 23 PxN, BxBch
24 K-R1, BxP would have a
lowed no defense to 25 .
R-R4ch. Timman gave a la
gasp with 23 P-Q6 but, wit
out a genuine threat afte
25 . . . K-R1, he had to giv
up.

**BENONI DEFENSE**

| White Timman | Black Ljubojevic | White Timman | Black Ljubojevic | White Timman | Black Ljubojevic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | N-KB3 | 10 P-QR4 | Q-B2 | 19 PxP | RxP |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 11 P-R3 | QN-Q2 | 20 Q-B3 | R-N4 |
| 3 N-QB3 | P-B4 | 12 P-B4 | R-N1 | 21 KN-K4 | N/4xN |
| 4 P-Q5 | PxP | 13 B-K3 | R-K1 | 22 KBxN | N-N5 |
| 5 PxP | P-KN3 | 14 N-N3 | P-B5 | 23 P-Q6 | BxBch |
| 6 P-K4 | P-Q3 | 15 KB-B2 | N-B4 | 24 K-R1 | QxF |
| 7 B-Q3 | B-N2 | 16 B-Q4 | P-QN4 | 25 QxPch | K-R1 |
| 8 KN-K2 | O-O | 17 PxP | PxP | 26 Resigns | |
| 9 O-O | P-QR3 | 18 P-K5 | PxP | | |

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل



*Defeat Green Bay, 16-13*

# Steelers Win in Final Minutes

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Rocky Bleier rushed for 162 yards for the best day of his career, but it took a 29-yard field goal by Roy Gerela with 1 minute 8 seconds left in the game today to lift the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 16-13 victory over the Green Bay Packers.

The Super Bowl champion Steelers were heavily favored, but had to scramble against the Packers, who took advantage of penalties and three Pittsburgh fumbles.

The Packers' defense held the Steelers to one touchdown, although Pittsburgh moved the ball well. Twice the Steelers drove to the Green Bay one-yard line, but each time they had to settle for field goals of 19 yards by Gerela. Pittsburgh's touchdown came on a 94-yard kickoff return by Mike Collier midway through the second period.

Collier's runback came moments after John Brockington had plunged two yards to give Green Bay a 6-3 lead. It was the first touchdown the Steelers defense had allowed in 10 quarters and came after a 68-yard drive helped by four penalties and two key passes from John Hadl to Steve Odom.

Green Bay tied the game, 13-13, with 1:08 remaining in the third quarter when Hadl passed five yards to Brockington. Odom had the key play in the drive, going 37 yards to the Steelers' five on a reverse to set up the score.

**Chiefs 26, Broncos 13**

At Kansas City, Jan Stenerud kicked four field goals and Mike Livingston startled Denver with an eight-yard touchdown run on a quarterback keeper in the fourth quarter lifting the Chiefs to a 26-13 victory over the Broncos.

Stenerud kicked field goals of 28, 46, 37 and 23 yards. His 23-yarder with 10:13 left in the fourth quarter put the Chiefs ahead, 12-6. That field goal was set up by a 65-yard reverse run by wide receiver Larry Brunson. Kerry Reardon picked off a Steve Ramsay pass seconds later and returned it 12 yards to the Denver 23. A five-yard penalty in two plays moved the ball to the eight before Livingston scored untouched.

**Oilers 24, Lions 8**

At Houston, Billy Johnson ran 52 yards for one touchdown and caught a 27-yard pass from Dan Pastorini for another, helping the Oilers to their fifth triumph in six games with a 24-8 victory over injury-plagued Detroit. The Lions, on orders from head coach Rick Forzano, shadowed the high-stepping Johnson in the secondary and kicked away from him on every kickoff and punt—except one.

Back deep in his territory midway through the third period, Lions' punter Herman Weaver booned a high 38-yard kick. Johnson fielded it, broke through a hole to his right, was tripped up at the five, and stumbled into the end zone for his third touchdown runback of the season.

**Bengals 21, Falcons 14**

At Atlanta, unbeaten Cincinnati, now 6-0, capitalized on a fumble recovery late in the game to beat the Falcons, 21-14. Fifth quarterback Ken Anderson scoring from three yards out with only 2:04 left. The Falcons, forced to play without starting quarterback Steve Bartkowski, who suffered a dislocated elbow on a 17-yard touchdown pass to Jim Mitchell with only 4:52 gone in the game, had tied the score at 14-14 with 8:20 left to play. That touchdown was also scored by Mitchell, on a two-yard pass from Kim McQuilken, the third quarterback used by the Falcons.

**Colts 42, Jets 28**

At New York, rookie Marshall Johnson made his first two pro pass receptions good for touchdowns of 15 and 68 yards from Bert Jones, and Jackie Wallace had a clinching 38-yard interception return for a score to lead Baltimore to a 45-28 victory over the Jets. Johnson, a fourth-round draft choice from Houston, made a leaping catch of a 15-yard pass in the second period and raced past the Jets' secondary for a 68-yard pass play in the third period as the Colts snapped a four-game losing streak with their second victory.

The Colts turned two Carl Garrett fumbles into scores in the first five and a half minutes of the game and Wallace secured the victory when he picked off Joe Namath's pass at the Jet 38 and ran it in for a 38-21 lead. Namath threw for 333 yards and three touchdowns, hitting Jerome Barkum on throws of 42 and one yard, and Eddie Bell with a 22-yarder. He also set up another touchdown with a club record 81-yard completion to Richard Caster. But Baltimore sacked Namath seven times, the most in his career, in sending the Jets to their fourth loss in six games.

**Redskins 23, Browns 7**

At Cleveland, Bill Kilmer threw two touchdown passes and rookie Mike Thomas carried 27 times for 124 yards to spark Washington to a 23-7 victory over the Browns. Kilmer, who hit on 15 of 37 passes for 205 yards, capped a 12-play, 88-yard second-quarter drive with a three-yard scoring toss to Thomas and hit Larry Brown with an 11-yard touchdown pass with 11 seconds gone in the final quarter.

**Patriots 24, 49ers 16**

At Foxboro, Mass., rookie quarterback Steve Grogan, replacing a re-injured Jim Plunkett, threw two touchdown passes and directed the Patriots to another score as New England won, 24-16, over San Francisco. Grogan, a fifth-round draft choice from Kansas State, threw scoring passes of 11 yards to Andy Johnson and seven yards to Randy Vataha. He also moved the Patriots 46 yards to their first touchdown with Sam Cunningham running the final 11 yards.

Plunkett, playing his fourth game after returning from a separated left shoulder, re-injured himself with less than a minute to play in the first quarter and the Patriots ahead, 3-0, on John Smith's 44-yard field goal.

**Cowboys 29, Eagles 17**

At Philadelphia, Tony Fritsch kicked a 42-yard field goal as time ran out to give Dallas a come-from-behind 20-17 victory over the Eagles. With three seconds left on the clock, Fritsch booted his field goal to enable the Cowboys to overcome a 17-10 Eagles lead late in the fourth quarter.

The Cowboys tied the score at 17-17 with 1:04 left in the game when Roger Staubach passed 21 yards to wide receiver Drew Pearson for the touchdown and Fritsch tied it with the extra point.

**Cards 28, Giants 12**

At New York yesterday, the Giants awoke in the fourth quarter, but it was too late for them to follow up their dream-like victory of five days ago. With Norm Thompson intercepting a Craig Morton pass in the final seconds of the game, the St. Louis Cardinals held on for a 20-13 victory.

The Giants, who upset Buffalo last Monday night and were working at Shea Stadium on less than their usual preparation period, rallied for two touchdowns in the final quarter and got the ball for one last chance with 41 seconds left when Jim Stienke blocked Jeff West's punt.

But Mel Gray already had critically damaged the Giants, and time and Thompson took care of the rest.

Gray, the Cardinal receiver who treats the Giants like they were a bunch of statues, scored the Cardinals' first and third touchdowns. First, he teamed with Terry Metcalf, the running back who is the most versatile player in the National Football League, on a 51-yard touchdown pass in the first quarter. Then, after the Giants had closed to 13-7 midway through the fourth quarter, Gray grabbed a pass from quarterback Jim Hart and completed a 38-yard touchdown play.

The two scores—and his total of seven receptions for 187 yards—gave him 10 touchdowns in 10 games against the Giants, as well as 26 total passes caught for 716 yards, an average of 27.5 yards a catch. All but two of his touchdowns have covered 38 yards or more.

**WFL Trouble**

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—National Football League commissioner Pete Rozelle, acting on the advice of attorneys, said Friday that Larry Csonka—or any other World Football League player—would not be allowed to sign an NFL contract for the rest of this season.

Although the WFL quit operations Wednesday, attorneys representing Memphis Southmen owner John Bassett—who has former Miami Dolphins Csonka, Jim Kiick and Paul Warfield under contract—threatened the NFL in a telegram with an anti-trust suit if it allowed its teams to sign any WFL players.

After talking to Bassett's attorneys, the NFL's legal staff informed Rozelle that the NFL could drown in a sea of lawsuits.

"The NFL does not wish to involve itself in litigation," Rozelle said.

However, the NFL still is in danger of legal suits on behalf of the out-of-work WFL players.

When the WFL's Chicago Wind folded earlier last month, Rozelle threatened to bar John Gilliam from rejoining the Minnesota Vikings this year, but after Gilliam's attorney threatened a lawsuit, the NFL said its member clubs could sign, until the Oct. 28 trading deadline, WFL players whose contracts had been breached.

# Griffin Runs to College Record

## Ohio State Star Sets Rush Mark

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 26 (WP).—Archie Griffin set an all-time college ground-gaining record as top-ranked Ohio State thrashed Purdue, 35-6, before 69,405 fans here yesterday.

Griffin gained 130 yards in 20 tries to bring his career total for four years to 4,730 yards, breaking the record of 4,715 set in three years by Ed Marinaro of Cornell in 1969-71. Since Marinaro's time, freshmen have been made eligible to compete in college football and Griffin started his record-breaking effort in 1972. This also was the 28th consecutive regular-season game in which Griffin has gained more than 100 yards for the Buckeyes, 7-0, this year.

Griffin, last year's Heisman Trophy winner, had a slow start yesterday. He picked up only 36 yards in nine carries in the first half, during which Ohio State built a secure lead and displayed a formidable offense, even without the leadership of Griffin.

There was a sense of inevitability in the offensive labors of Ohio State. The hardest choice it faced in the first half was not how to score, but who to choose to score. Pete Johnson got the first two touchdowns while Brian Baschnagel, the wingback, got the third on a 22-yard pass from Greene.

Associated Press.

NOT MAKING ANY GROUND—Ohio State runner Archie Griffin is stopped after a short gain by Purdue defender Pat Harris during action in opening half.

*Oklahoma Streak Continues*

# USC Beats Notre Dame With Bell Pacing Rally

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 26 (NYT).—Rickey Bell, the nation's leading collegiate ball-carrier, picked up 165 yards and scored one touchdown for undefeated Southern California yesterday as the favored Trojans had to scramble back from a three-point deficit in the fourth quarter to defeat Notre Dame, 24-17.

During the time that Bell, a 215-pound junior tailback, gained his first 104 yards Notre Dame was working toward an upset. But then the big fellow, by virtue of 47 of his last 61 yards rushing, set up the winning touchdown at 7:20 of the final quarter.

He picked up those important 47 yards on six carries during a 71-yard drive by Southern California, and then Vince Evans, the quarterback, went over from two yards out for the winning touchdown. Notre Dame was completely faked by the keeper play by Evans, who went in untouched while the Irish piled on Bell at the goal line.

The victory before 59,075 persons filling Notre Dame Stadium extended Southern California's victory streak to 12 games (seven this season) and its unbeaten streak to 18 since an opening loss to Arkansas last season. Both of these strings are second only to Oklahoma's streaks that are the best in college football.

Bell, who claims he does not like to be compared with anyone else, had the finest rushing performance against Notre Dame by any of the long list of outstanding Southern California tailbacks in recent years. He broke O.J. Simpson's 1967 mark of 150 yards by a USC runner against Notre Dame. Bell now leads the nation's running backs with 1,233 yards in seven games this season.

The loss was the second of the season for the Irish, who have won five games in this first year under coach Dan Devine.

**Oklahoma 39, Iowa State 7**

At Norman, Okl., a swarming defense, spearheaded by 260-pound Leroy Selmon, pressured Iowa State into several early turnovers as Oklahoma plowed to a 39-7 triumph. All-America halfback Joe Washington scored on runs of three and six yards as Oklahoma, despite a school record 13 fumbles, extended college football's longest winning streak to 27 games. The Sooners have not lost in 35 consecutive contests.

**Stanford 54, Wash. St. 14**

At Stanford, Calif., Ron Inge raced 77 yards for one of his three touchdowns and Guy Benjamin hit for a total of 77 yards on his first two passes for another score as Stanford pulled away from Washington State in the second quarter in a 54-14 victory in a Pacific Eight Conference game.

**Colo. St. 47, Air Force 10**

At Fort Collins, Colo., senior quarterback Mark Driscoll threw for 236 yards and two touchdowns and Clark Kemble kicked four field goals, powering Colorado State to a 47-10 rout of Air Force.

**Michigan 55, Indiana 7**

At Ann Arbor, Mich., wingback Jim Smith burst 77 yards for a touchdown on the second play of the game and Rob Lytle scored four touchdowns to lead seventh-ranked Michigan to a 55-7 Big 10 clubbing of Indiana. It was the 40th consecutive game without a loss at home for the Wolverines, who now stand 4-0 in the conference and 5-0-2 overall. Indiana, 2-5 overall, slipped to 1-3 in the league.

**Alabama 45, TCU 0**

At Birmingham, Ala., fullback Johnny Davis ran 66 yards off tackle to open the scoring and sixth-ranked Alabama went on to a 45-0 victory over Texas Christian.

**Navy 17, Pittsburgh 0**

At Pittsburgh, Chet Moeller pounced on a Tony Dorsett fumble early in the game and intercepted a pass in the final minutes to key an outstanding defensive effort that helped Navy to a 17-0 upset of 17th-ranked Pittsburgh. Tailback Gerry Goodwin rushed for 109 yards and led touchdown drives in the first and third quarters by Navy offense. Midshipman quarterback John Kurowski threw just two passes all afternoon, both incomplete, but Navy still raised its record to 5-2.

**Penn State 31, Army 9**

At State College, Pa., Woody Petchel ran for 139 yards and two touchdowns as Penn State rumbled to a 31-0 victory over an Army team that crossed midfield only three times. Chris Bahr's 26-yard field goal in the first period started Penn State toward its sixth victory against one defeat as the outclassed Cadets went down to their fifth straight loss against two victories.

**Illinois 21, Mich. St. 19**

At East Lansing, Mich., quarterback Kurt Steger threw three second-half touchdowns, the first off a faked field-goal play, as Illinois came from behind to upset Michigan State, 21-19. Steger's aerial display gave the Illini a 21-13 lead before the Spartans came back in the final minutes to score. But they failed to convert a two-point extra-point attempt.

Illinois was shut out in the first half as the Spartans opened a 13-0 lead on a touchdown by quarterback Charlie Baggett and two field goals by Hans Nielsen. But the Illini rallied in the third quarter on Steger's arm. Steger hit tight end Joe Smalzer for a 22-yard gain and split end Mike Sullivan for 11 more. The MSU defense stopped the drive but Steger yanked the ball from in front of the foot of placekicker Dan Beaver and threw to Phil Viemeisel in the corner of the end zone from 22 yards out to make it 13-7.

Moments later, MSU tailback Rich Bae fumbled at his 30 and Bruce Thornton recovered for Illinois. After tailback Lonnie Perrin carried the Illini to the 12, Steger tossed a scoring pass to a diving Smalzer in the end zone.

**Texas 41, Rice 9**

At Austin, Texas, Marty Akins guided Texas on five scoring drives as the Longhorns whipped Rice, 41-9.

**Ga. Tech 23, Tulane 0**

At New Orleans, Georgia Tech quarterback Danny Myers scored two touchdowns and ran for more than 100 yards to lead the nation's top rushing team to a 23-0 victory over Tulane.

**UCLA 28, California 14**

At Los Angeles, quarterback John Sciarra barreled in for two touchdowns and passed for another and UCLA's lightly regarded defense held powerful California for a 28-14 Pacific-Eight Conference victory.

**Nebraska 63, Colorado 21**

At Lincoln, Neb. Vince Ferragamo passed for two touchdowns and John O'Leary ran for two, powering Nebraska to a 63-21 Big-Eight Conference victory over 10th-ranked Colorado.

# Baseball Survives But Is Never Safe From Its Leaders

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—"Baseball must be a great game," a wise man wrote many years ago. "It survives the men who run it." The men who were running baseball then are all gone today, but the breed is not diminished. Somehow the game continues to attract a familiar type—upright, God-fearing men, more or less law-abiding, with few noticeable flaws except selfishness, arrogance, insensitivity and bull-headed obstinacy.

It is a pity so few of the men who own baseball attended the World Series. They probably would have enjoyed it and they might have learned something about the product they have for sale. It is a measure of their dedication to the sport that most of them found something else to do.

Still, it would be a mistake to conclude that they are not dedicated men. They are piously dedicated to the status quo, and never is this more evident than when they dabble in an exercise which they refer to as "collective bargaining." This is a relatively new term in their vocabulary, which they learned to use in testifying before judges, congressional committees and similar audiences.

"These are matters for collective bargaining," says Bowie Kuhn, their hired mouthpiece, when authorities inquire into the reserve system, blacklists, boycotts and other practices of questionable legality.

Then their representatives meet with the players' representatives to discuss the reserve system, blacklists and boycotts. They bring no ideas to these meetings, make no proposals, suggestions or counterproposals. When the players have made their pitch, the owners say, "We like things the way they are." Suggest that this performance doesn't fit the dictionary definition of collective bargaining, and they are aggrieved. "We listened, didn't we?" they say.

**Tests Coming Up**

This pattern has been observed in the five "collective bargaining" sessions held this year on the pension plan and the basic agreement covering working conditions, both of which expire before the 1976 season opens. Naturally, no progress has been made, but Nov. 21 will bring a test case with a direct bearing on some of the issues.

Grievances filed by Andy Messersmith of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Dave McNally of Montreal come up for arbitration on that date. They go directly to the heart of the reserve system.

Messersmith, a pitcher who has been a 20-game winner in both leagues, and McNally, who didn't know at the time that he had left his future behind in Baltimore, declined to sign contracts last spring and their employers exercised the option of renewing their contracts unilaterally for the season of 1975. Now that the season is over, the players are asking Peter Seitz, the arbitrator, to declare them free agents.

The standard one-year player contract always gives the owner an option on the man's services for another year. If they don't agree on a new contract—containing an option for still another year—the employer has the right to renew the expired contract "for a period of one year on the same terms." When a player in the National Football League has completed his option year he becomes a free agent, although the NFL has other rules that limit his freedom. The baseball people have never recognized this escape hatch. Their position is that "on the same terms" means "with another one-year option."

This dubious contention has not been tested in any formal proceeding. Several players have started down this route but they always turned off this side of a showdown. They refused to sign because they didn't like the terms offered. And if they were stubborn long enough, they finally got what they wanted. Sparky Lyle, for example, played to the last day of the season before the Yankees came through and signed him for the year that was ending and a year to come.

With McNally and Messersmith there is more than money involved. Traded from Baltimore, where he had been a 20-game winner four times, McNally couldn't win in Montreal and left the club. He finished the season on the disqualified list. He doesn't expect to play ball again and he isn't asking for anything. He is simply saying: "I accepted disqualification for this year. You cannot make it for life." The Expos could make his case moot by giving him his release.

Messersmith wanted a no-trade clause in his contract.

"Andy," the Dodgers told him, "we wouldn't dream of trading you but we can't make it official by putting it in your contract because that would set a bad precedent. All the fellows would want a no-trade contract."

Messersmith thought about that. The longer he thought, the more it sounded like an employer saying: "Andy, you're worth $100,000 but we can't pay you what you're worth because, if we did, all the others would want the same."

So he didn't sign. He has not fulfilled all the terms of the last contract he did sign. In any business in the world outside of professional team sports, he would be free to work where he pleased. Does a contract he never signed renew itself annually as long as he lives? That wouldn't be a contract. It would be a set of leg irons.

# U.S. Amateur Fails at Heavyweight Task

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The United States won three gold medals in boxing at the Pan-American Games last night but their heavyweight hope lost a decision to reigning Olympic and world amateur champion Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba.

The three gold medals, plus the two awarded in basketball, brought America's total to 116 for the games with the final events of the competition set for today. Cuba, second, has 57.

America's three boxing gold medalists among the seven who saw action in the Arena Mexico were: bantamweight Bernard Taylor, who beat Cuba's Orlando Martinez with a 4-1 decision; light-welterweight Ray Leonard, who whipped Cuba's Victor Corona by unanimous decision, and welterweight Clinton Jackson, who won by a unanimous decision over Guyana's Kenneth Bristol.

Mike Dokes, who gave up nearly six inches in reach and more than 20 pounds fell short of his pre-fight vow to whip the world amateur and 1972 Olympic champion. But Dokes put on a good show after getting up from two first-round knockdowns. He became only the 13th man to go the route with the tough Cuban, who has fought 113 times, losing only twice.

Stevenson led seven Cubans to boxing gold medals.

Leonard, the most impressive fighter on the U.S. team, controlled the fight with Grinan from start to finish and said later: "There was no doubt I was going to get the gold medal when I stepped on the stand."

Cuba's Rolando Garbey, who beat Michael Prevost of Canada by a unanimous decision to win the light-middleweight title, won his third successive Pan American Games title.

Aldo Arencibia of Cuba won the 104-mile cycle race in 4 hours 13 minutes 52.16 seconds, ahead of Colombia's Flores Ortiz and teammate Carlos Cardet.

Mexico tied Brazil in the soccer final, 1-1, and when the lights failed during overtime the judges awarded both teams a gold medal.

The bravest man on the field was the Argentine referee, who awarded Brazil a penalty kick with five minutes of regular time remaining and Mexico leading, 1-0.

The crowd of 104,000 at Aztec Stadium howled, whistled and screamed, but Jorge Iturraide—said to be Pele's successor—scored with the penalty kick. Mexico had taken the lead with a 22d minute goal by Victor Rangel.

Argentina defeated Costa Rica, 2-0, for the bronze medal.

In field hockey, Argentina beat Canada, 1-0, to win the championship for the third straight time. Mexico beat Jamaica, 2-0, for the bronze.

The minor medals in basketball were also decided—the United States had clinched both the men's and women's divisions earlier in the week.

In men's play, Puerto Rico whipped Mexico, 99-81, to take the silver ahead of Brazil, while Mexico finished ahead of Cuba in the women's division.

Cuba won both divisions of volleyball earlier in the tournament. Peru and Mexico won the silver and bronze medals in the women's section while Brazil and Mexico won the second and third spots in the men's division.

# Japanese Retain 4 Judo Crowns

VIENNA, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Japan took four titles, two less than last time, at the world judo championships that ended here yesterday.

The Japanese, expected to retain all six titles, were defeated by Jean Rouge of France in the light-heavyweight class and Vladimir Nevzorov of Russia took in the light-middleweight.

Japan won gold in lightweight, middleweight, heavyweight and the open category, with two of the reigning world champions retaining their titles.

# Haywood Gives NBA Knicks Immediate Aid

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Spencer Haywood was still groping to fit in with the Knicks in his debut last night, but his rebounding and the 52 points of guards Earl Monroe and Walt Frazier sparked New York to its 14th straight home court victory over the Cleveland Cavaliers, 100-91.

Haywood, acquired Thursday from Seattle, played only fractions of each quarter, scoring eight points but chipping in with valuable rebounds. He was cheered by a standing crowd for more than two minutes when he was introduced.

Monroe led all scorers with 29 points and helped the Knicks reel off 30 points in the final quarter.

**Bulls 91, Bucks 87**

At Milwaukee, Bob Love made two free throws with 48 seconds left and Jerry Sloan followed with a big defensive rebound to lead the Chicago National Basketball Association to a 91-87 victory over Milwaukee.

**Pistons 108, Hawks 102**

At Atlanta, Bob Lanier scored 28 points to pace Detroit to a 108-102 triumph over the Hawks.

**Braves 104, Warriors 92**

At Buffalo, N.Y., the Braves, powered by Bob McAdoo's 36 points and Gar Heard's rebounding, opened their season with a 104-92 victory over defending champion Golden State. McAdoo, the NBA scoring champion the last seasons, showed he has recovered from a groin pull that hampered his pre-season play, tallying 23 second-half points, grabbing 15 rebounds and blocking seven shots.

**Suns 89, Trail Blazers 88**

At Portland, Ore., Keith Erickson led a fourth-quarter charge as Phoenix came from behind to whip the Trail Blazers, 89-88. Portland center Bill Walton was spectacular as he established his professional career highs with 33 points on 15 of 23 shots. He also had 18 rebounds.

**Nuggets Triumph**

DENVER, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Rookie David Thompson had 33 points and eight rebounds last night to lead the Denver Nuggets to a 118-101 victory over the Spirits of St. Louis before the largest opening crowd in Denver's eight-year history in the American Basketball Association.

Center Dan Issel scored 15 points and forward Bobby Jones and Bryon Beck had 14 each.

**Pacers 103, Colonels 100**

At Indianapolis, Billy Knight tallied 40 points to spark the Pacers to a 103-100 decision over defending ABA champion Kentucky. The Pacers, who lost to the Colonels in last season's title series, lost a 13-point lead early in the third period, and Kentucky tied the game four times in the final period before Indiana took the lead for good at 83-81 on a jumper by Knight.

**Spurs 133, Nets 111**

At San Diego, Texas, former Nets Larry Kenon, Billy Paultz and Mike Gale combined for 73 points to help the Spurs rout New York, 133-111, in an American Basketball Association game. Kenon hit a career-high 38 points and grabbed 10 rebounds. Paultz scored 23 points and had 16 rebounds while Gale added 12 points and stole the ball three times.

**Sails 99, Stars 97**

At Salt Lake City, Utah, guard Bo Lamar led San Diego from a terrible first half with 21 of his game-high 29 points in the final two periods as the Sails edged the Stars, 99-97.

## NBA Results

Friday's Games

Boston 109, Houston 94 (Havlicek 24, White 21; Tomjanovich 34, Newlin 20).
Philadelphia 110, Chicago 103 (Collins 26, Carter 17; Van Lier 26, Sloan 11).
New Orleans 112, Detroit 106 (Maravich 31, Moore 14; Lanier 28, Bernard 21) Pete Maravich hit on eight straight baskets in final period.

Saturday's Games

Phoenix 89, Portland 88 (Westphal, Hawthorne, Adams 14; Walton 33, Wicks 21).
Chicago 91, Milwaukee 87 (Van Lier 22, Love 17; Winters 21, Fox, Smith 21).
Detroit 108, Atlanta 102 (Lanier 28, Howe 20; Drew 28, Henderson 14).
Buffalo 134, Golden State 93 (Meadoe 36, R. Smith 21; Barry 33, C. Johnson, F. Smith 14).
New York 100, Cleveland 91 (Monroe 29, Frazier 23; Chones, Snyder 17, Russell 14).

## ABA Results

Friday's Games

New York 109, St. Louis 94.
Denver 130, San Diego 108.
Indiana 112, Virginia 101.
Kentucky 100, San Antonio 94.

Saturday's Games

Indiana 103, Kentucky 100 (Knight 46, Keller 24; Gilmore 30, Owens 14).
Denver 118, St. Louis 101 (Thompson 33, Issel 15; Adams 25, Lewis 18).
San Diego 99, Utah 97 (Lamar 29, Oberding 21; Boone 24, Denton 14).
San Antonio 131, New York 111 (Kenon 38, Paultz 23; Taylor 26, Erving 22).

## Cane Champ Again

MILAN, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Dante Cane regained the Italian heavyweight boxing title for the fifth time Friday, stopping defending champion Lorenzo Zanon in the eighth round.

## NHL Results

Friday's Games

Toronto 6, Washington 3 (Pfaffer, Palming, Hammarstrom, McDonald, Sittler, Ashby, Pyatt, Gilbertson, Grypp).
Atlanta 7, Los Angeles 1 (Lysiak, Graves 2, Comeau, Carriere, St. Sauveur 2; Kozak) Claude St. Sauveur scores his first NHL goals.
Vancouver 4, Minnesota 2 (Lever, Blight, Bordeleau, Ververgaert; Gratton, Dunlop).

Saturday's Games

NY Islanders 7, NY Rangers 1 (Trottier, Bourne, Harris, D. Potvin 2, J. Potvin 2; Ratelle).
California 2, Toronto 2 (Gardner, Maruk; Weir, Turnbull).
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 4 (Watson, Leach, MacLeish, Lonsberry; Arnason, Kelly, Larouche, Campbell).
Montreal 5, Boston 2 (Mahovlich, Lambert, Cournoyer 2, Lafleur 2; Bucyk, Cashman).
Buffalo 5, Detroit 3 (McNab 2, Ramsay, Lorentz, Richard; Libett 2, Hogaboam).
Chicago 4, Kansas City 0 (Martin 2, Mikita 2).
St. Louis 7, Atlanta 3 (MacMillan, Plante, Merrick, Lefley 2, Unger, R. Plager; Leiter, Kryskow, Fleet).

## WHA Results

Friday's Games

New England 5, Toronto 4.
Phoenix 4, Calgary 3.
Winnipeg 5, Denver 2.

Saturday's Games

San Diego 6, Minnesota 1 (Ferguson 2, Norris, Larrain, Peacosh, Goldthorpe; McKenzie).
Quebec 3, Toronto 2 (Bordeleau, Tardif, Roy; Kirk 2).
Cincinnati 6, Houston 4 (Venerusso, MacNeil 2, Guite, Larose, Campbell; Taylor, Hall, Tonelli, Larway).
Cleveland 5, Edmonton 2 (McDonough 2, Walker, Gruen, Harrison; Baird, Rogers).

# Trainer Upsets U.S. Racing

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Allen Jerkens, a trainer with a reputation of producing giant killers, scored another upset yesterday when Group Plan defeated Wajima, the $7.2-million syndicated horse recognized as America's top 3-year-old, in the two-mile Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park.

The race was a disappointment before it even started, however, as the much anticipated rivalry between Wajima and Forego, last year's U.S. Horse of the Year, never came off.

On Friday, Sherrill Ward, Forego's trainer, first said he was resigning from his post because of illness, and then added that the Lazy F Ranch gelding had a slight filling in the left front ankle which would keep him from racing again this year.

Jerkens, who has defeated Secretariat and Kelso with horses that were no more than high-priced claimers, added to his already fabled reputation when Group Plan, a purchase for Hobeau Farms a year ago, came from off the pace under the guidance of jockey Jorge Velasquez to catch Wajima in the final strides of the $150,000-added race.

Bobby Murcer, a horse that has shown a liking to grass races, set the early pace with Wajima settling into second place and Group Plan fourth, nine lengths back. As the horses reached the top of the stretch, however, Wajima took command.

But Group Plan, who had been badly outrun in his last race against lesser regarded horses and had been beaten by seven and 11 lengths by Wajima in their only other confrontations, continued on gamely under a strong drive to win in 3:23 1-5 over a sloppy racecourse. The horse went off at odds of 6-1; Wajima was the 3-to-10 betting choice.

## U.S. Lacrosse Strong

HURLINGHAM, England, Oct. 26 (AP).—The United States women's lacrosse team defeated Britain 8-6 at Hurlingham yesterday and ended their British tour with a perfect record. The Americans won 13 games and had a 189-27 goal record.

# College Football Scores

East

Bates 25, CW Post 22.
Bowdoin 41, Colby 12.
Bucknell 14, Gettysburg 7.
Colgate 56, Lafayette 2.
Harvard 24, Dartmouth 10.
Holy Cross 21, Brown 20.
Lehigh 51, Maine 14.
Massachusetts 29, Conn. 14.
Navy 17, Pittsburgh 0.
New Hamp. 56, Northeastern 7.
Penn St. 31, Army 0.
Penn 24, Princeton 20.
Rutgers 41, Columbia 0.
Syracuse 22, Boston Coll. 14.
Temple 45, Delaware 0.
Trinity 21, Middlebury 20.
Wesleyan 19, Amherst 7.
West Virginia 10, Va. Tech 7.
Wesleyan 19, Amherst 7.
Widener 33, Frank.-Marshall 21.
Williams 43, Tufts 6.
Yale 20, Cornell 14.

South

Alabama 45, TCU 0.
Auburn 17, Florida State 14.
Dayton 17, McNeese St. 12.
E. Carolina 38, N. Carolina 17.
Florida 24, Duke 16.
Florida A-M 20, Tenn. St. 0.
Furman 21, William-Mary 6.
Georgia 21, Kentucky 13.
Georgia Tech 23, Tulane 0.
LSU 24, South Carolina 6.
Mississippi 17, Vanderbilt 7.
N. Carolina St. 45, Clemson 7.
N. Texas St. 21, Tennessee 14.
So. Miss. 24, Louisiana Tech 14.
Tennessee Tech 28, Morehead 13.
The Citadel 6, VMI 3.
Virginia St. 26, Hampton Inst. 14.
Wake Forest 66, Virginia 21.

Midwest

Cincinnati 23, SW Louisiana 17.
Illinois 21, Mich. St. 19.
Miami (Ohio) 20, Bowling Green 17.
Michigan 55, Indiana 7.
Missouri 25, Kansas St. 3.
Minnesota 31, Iowa 7.
Nebraska 63, Colorado 21.
Oberlin 52, Chicago 7.
Ohio St. 35, Purdue 6.
Oklahoma St. 35, Kansas 19.
So. California 24, Notre Dame 17.
Toledo 14, Ohio U. 10.
Wisconsin 17, Northwestern 14
Wittenberg 17, Mount Union 10.

Southwest

Arkansas 31, Utah St. 0.
Arkansas St. 17, Lamar 0.
Arizona St. 24, Texas-El Paso 6.
E. Texas 37, S.F. Austin 0.
New Mexico 44, Arizona 34.
Oklahoma 39, Iowa St. 7.
SW Texas 3, Sam Houston 0.
Texas 41, Rice 9.
Texas A-M 19, Baylor 10.
Texas Tech 37, SMU 20.

West

Adams St 28, Ft. Lewis 14.
Brigham Young 33, Wyoming 28.
Colorado St. 47, Air Force 10.
Idaho St. 20, Weber St. 3.
Idaho 39, Nevada-Las Vegas 7.
Montana St. 20, Montana 3.
Nevada-Reno 17, Hayward St. 10.
Oregon 16, Utah 7
Pacific 45, Fresno St. 28.
San Jose St. 41, Fullerton St. 7.
Stanford 54, Wash. St. 14.
UCLA 28, California 14.
Washington 35, Oregon St. 7.

**Observer**

# N.Y. Bridge Sale

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Almost everybody involved in the New York money caper is now treating us like hicks, including the slick hick congressmen who have the country folks half persuaded they are going to walk away with the Brooklyn Bridge.

Baker

The possibilities of political fraud and hysteria were first discovered by Mayor Beame. On learning that the jig was up and nobody wanted city IOUs any more, on account of the city's having nothing but next year's IOUs to pay them off with, the mayor tried to persuade us the trouble arose only becaus Washington hated New York.

The mayor was treating us like hicks who didn't know that the man who had been controller of New York's finances since the year one, the man who had run on the boast that he understood money, was Abe Beame. Every politician trapped in a corner believes in his marrow that while you can't fool all the people all the time there is no harm in trying, and the mayor gave us the Brookyn-Bridge sales act.

It was probably aimed mostly at the city unions, who were going to have to suffer because of the nonsalability o' city IOUs. This brought the city union leaders into the circus.

The union leaders could have been sensible, pointed out that the till was empty and said that since there wasn't going to be enough money to go around, union people were going to have to eat less and lose jobs. Except that union leaders don't remain union leaders by being sensible and don't stay union leaders if they start, least of all in New York.

The union leaders gave a vigorous performance of determination not to tolerate the inevitable. At the same time, since there was not going to be any way to avoid the inevitable in the long run, they attacked the bankers.

If you're a union leader, it's always good to have the membership angry at bankers, since bankers rarely run for re-election to union offices. Brooklyn-Bridge treatment for the city's union workers.

The bankers come on shocked. Shocked to discover the unsound financing methods the city has been using all these years. This is like the oil lobby being shocked by the latest oil-price boost ordered by the OPEC oil cartel. We are supposed to be rubes enough to believe the banks weren't paying any attention to city financing methods all these years.

Believe that and you'll believe you can take the Brooklyn Bridge home with you. The bankers expected us to believe it.

Down in Washington and up in Albany, the political possibilities for circus were opening up. Everybody saw a chance to pin a tail on a donkey named Rockefeller, who had recently discovered the merits of carrying a tight wad after a long career of taxing big and spending big in Albany. It was a chance to reveal Rockefeller, the recent convert to penury, as an associate in the evil consequences of big spending, thereby exposing him as a Brooklyn-Bridge salesman among the hordes on the Reagan right.

Treasury Secretary Simon, acting like a man who wants to be more than a mere Treasury secretary, starts doing the Brooklyn-Bridge act in Congress. Smooth is the cunning of the congressmen representing what New Yorkers often fatuously think of as the sticks. They know the pleasure their people will take from the spectacle of city slickers humbled in their arrogance.

If their people want to see New York take a bath, why not gratify them? Simon's advice to Congress to teach New York a good lesson could hardly displease them, even though they are mostly too smart not to recognize a Brooklyn-Bridge peddler when they see one.

In any case, they were ready to do some Brooklyn-Bridge selling of their own to their constituents. After everybody had had the pleasure of watching New York in the bath, reality would have to re-assert itself and the feds would finally have to do what was necessary anyhow, which is pick up the bills. Why not let the country folk have a good laugh for their money?

Finally, there was President Ford, running to keep his job from the clutches of the ambitious Reagan by promising more prudence, less spending and smaller government.

The New York business offered him a splendid chance to do some Brooklyn-Bridge selling. Around and around the country he flew, declaring that New York must suffer for its monetary folly and promising to cut the size of the federal government, instead of increasing the size of New York's.

Anyone who consults the Civil Service Commission can learn that the reality bears no relationship to the sales pitch. In his first 11 months in office, Ford presided over an increase of 63,945 workers on the federal payroll. (Simon at the Treasury, champion of payroll reductions for New York, had added 7,423, giving him a work force of 125,000, nearly five times the manpower of the entire New York police department.)

Ford and Simon are not likely to be much disturbed about the patent fraudulence of their championship of cost-cutting. Nor is anyone else going to be much put off his political form by the inconsistencies between reality and the sales pitch. This is political circus, not government. And in political circus the aim is keep the rubes too excited about the show to realize they are being gulled. That's how we bought the Brooklyn Bridge.

## U.K., U.S. Set Back Clock

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Britons put their clocks back an hour last night as the nation returned to Greenwich Mean Time at the end of the summer. The United States also returned to standard time last night.

*City officials, largely for psychological reasons, have tried to keep bus fares within the same range as the price of a cup of espresso or a newspaper...*

# The Rome Bus—An Island of Efficiency

By Alvin Shuster

ROME (NYT).—The 67 Bus begins in the Piazzale delle Provincie, winds its way through the congested streets of central Rome past the cafés, the art shops and the Spanish Steps, and ends up 10 miles away.

It is the longest bus route in the city; like all other rides, it costs 50 lire, or about 13 cents. This bargain price has remained unchanged through 10 years of inflation and has provided the city with the distinction of maintaining the cheapest bus fares in Western Europe.

There are some obvious shortcomings in Rome's bus system—a babysitter took three hours the other night to travel across town, and another passenger waited and waited, only to see bus-company workers come along to remove the bus stop. But despite such problems, the Roman bus network represents one of the few things, along with restaurants, that seem to work right in Italy.

### Competition

The buses may not always be speedy, competing as they must for space in the narrow streets, but they do seem to be plentiful. In general, most Romans, as well as those visitors starved for efficient public transportation, find the bus network an island of efficiency in an otherwise slow-moving sea.

"The system is exploding," said an official of the bus company. "We're proud of what we've done because more and more people are using it. But I don't know how we're going to get through next year without more buses. And it doesn't look as if we're going to get them."

The big issue now is whether to double the price to 100 lire, largely to help the City of Rome, which is billions in debt but still able to borrow. The deficit for the Roman bus network alone runs to about $300 million a year.

To break even, the city would have to charge higher fares, a decision no politicia here would like to make. The low fare is in part a "political price" and in part a device to entice more Romans into buses in days of rising gasoline prices.

"Our main interest is not to turn people away from the buses," said Ugo Vetere, a Communist member of the City Council. "What use is a bunch of buses, empty, because people cannot afford them? Then traffic would be worse than ever."

### Psychology

City officials, largely for psychological reasons, have tried to keep bus fares within the same range as the price of a cup of espresso, or a newspaper. But coffee now costs 16 cents and a newspaper 25, and so some think the time could well be ripe to double the bus fares.

Even that, however, would not mean higher prices for the popular pass that allows unlimited travel for just $5 a month. "That would just be too difficult for the bus travelers," said another official (whose office wall is decorated with a picture of Snoopy saying: "Freedom is a monthly bus pass").

There are special problems, of course, for the 3 million residents of this city. For one thing, many travel to work in the morning, back home during a three-hour lunch break, back to work, then home again when the day ends. To raise the price of the monthly pass would hardly be taken lightly.

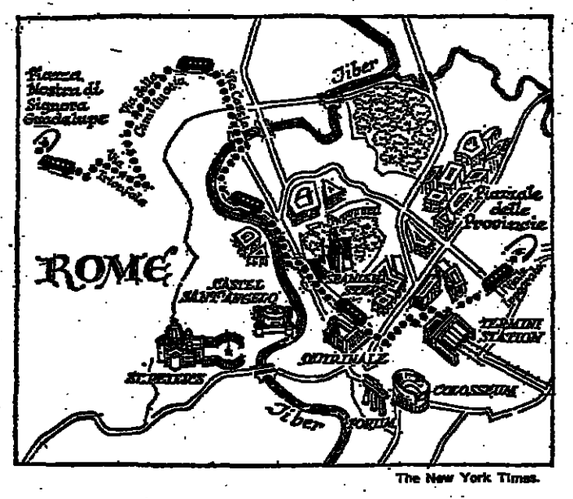
Another complicating element for the city's fiscal planners is that about half of all those who ride the buses pay nothing—police officers, many civil servants, the military and a variety of others.

### Successes

The bus company, which operates as an autonomous agency under Rome City Hall, scored some major successes in recent years in drumming up business after a worrisome trend: A few years ago, Romans became fed up with long waits in traffic jams and turned in droves to their automobiles.

The city then invested in new buses, established a system of preferential lanes, closed areas of the city center to cars and, for a while, allowed everyone to ride the buses free—just to show off. The volume of passengers went up again. Today, the system has about 1 billion passengers a year, up 45 per cent in the last two years. There are 2,250 buses in operation, more than ever before and 195 trolleys that screech along on the periphery of town.

There is a subway, but no subway network. Efforts are under way now to expand the limited underground system, but they keep running into archaeological finds and other problems. When an official was asked the other day when it would all be finished, he smiled, shrugged his shoulders and said: "Maybe around the year 2000."




The New York Times.

# Vietnamese Refugees in U.S. Given Lectures in Feminism

By Judy Klemesrud

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa., (NYT).—Vietnamese refugees, used to the traditional role of women as wives, mothers and nurturers, trickled into a decrepit military barracks here the other night for their weekly dose of feminism, American style.

The topic was "The American Family," one of a series of lectures in a course designed for women refugees sponsored by the Pennsylvania Commission for Women. The commission is a feminist-oriented group attached to the governor's office.

"We're not here to make American women out of you," said Judy Hansen, a commission staff member, whose remarks were translated by an English-speaking Vietnamese woman. "We just want to tell you what American women are like because you'll be dealing with them once you leave here. And one of the big differences in our two societies is that women play an important role in American society."

The 70 refugees (50 women and 20 men) who had jammed into the small barracks smiled slightly as Mrs. Hansen spoke, some out of amusement, some out of politeness, some out of disbelief. (Most of the men were present as part of an English class they are taking here.)

"In American culture," Mrs. Hansen went on, "some women choose to stay home with their children and not work, just as most women do in Vietnam. But in America, 60 per cent of American women are in the work force some time in their lives. Many choose to combine family interests with a career and a job, while others choose to have jobs and not marry."

She added that she was married and had one child that her husband took care of two days a week. "He also helps with the household work," she said. "This is fairly common in America."

Several Vietnamese men looked at one another and snickered. One shook his head in disbelief.

Tran Quang Vinh, a 41-year-old accountant who fled Vietnam in a fishing boat with his wife, five children and a daughter-in-law, raised his hand.

"In Vietnam, many capable women are doctors and lawyers," he said, "but they abandon their careers to stay home and raise their children. What's wrong with that?"

Mrs. Hansen replied, "More and more women are choosing to combine career and home, since more and more American husbands are willing to help with the housework."

Mr. Vinh shook his head slowly and smiled. "If women do all that," he said, "they will wind up working a lot harder than the men do."

The course for refugees, called "Women in America: Their Roles and Rights," was begun last month because, according to Marie Kenney, the commission's director, nothing was being done specifically for women at the military base. More than 4,000 refugees are still at the base, she said, awaiting sponsors and relocation.

"There is a program called Transition America, sponsored by the State Department, but it's for the heads of household—meaning the men," she said. "The only thing it had relating to women was a discussion on what an American supermarket looks like."

Sixty to 125 refugees have attended the sessions, which have included lectures on child care, how to find a job, how to be interviewed for a job and how to dress and prepare for winter.

# PEOPLE: *Ms. Ford Speaks Out For Rights of Women*

Led by America's First Lady, women were prominent among the people making news over the weekend.

Betty Ford said Saturday in Cleveland that the cloud of fear and confusion must be lifted from the battle for the Equal Rights Amendment because it is vital to undo laws that lock women out of the mainstream of opportunity. In her first major speech on women's rights, the President's wife also advised women to stop undervaluing their own talents, especially in the home. "We have to take that 'just' out of 'just a housewife' and show our pride in having made the home and family our life's work," Ms. Ford said. "Downgrading this work has been part of a pattern in our society that has undervalued women's talents in all areas."

Ms. Ford spoke before several thousand women on the opening day of a three-day conference held in conjunction with International Women's Year. She said the debate over the ERA has become too emotional because of the fears of both men and women. But she said its ratification—it would go into effect if four more states vote for it—will not alter the fabric of the Constitution or force women away from their families. "It will help knock down those restrictions that have locked women into old stereotypes of behavior and opportunity," she said. "It will help open more options for women." Ms. Ford expressed hopes that the Equal Rights Amendment can be ratified in 1976 to mark the nation's 200th birthday.

* * *

In Philadelphia, meanwhile, the president of the National Organization for Women said Saturday that the feminist movement has not done enough for the average housewife or for homosexuals, and she urged NOW to do more. Karen Decrow, in her keynote address to the eighth national NOW conference, said the organization has failed because it was afraid to be grouped with Lesbians. The convention, which opened Friday, bogged down Saturday in fights over rules and credentials, delaying the nominations for national officers. The debate prompted Betty Friedan, who founded NOW nine years ago, to plead from the floor of Philadelphia's Civic Center, "I beg you to transcend these differences and elect the best person."

Ms. Decrow, in urging NOW to do more for housewives and Lesbians, told the 3,500 NOW members: "Most of us are housewives. We fell into the trap of thinking what men did was good and what women did was bad. What we need now is to provide financial security for spouses who want to stay home—for women and men too. NOW also makes a public apology to gay men and women. Our failure has been in not seeing the connection between sexual stereotyping and fear of gay people."

* * *

Pearl Bailey and the cast of "Hello Dolly," which is currently playing in Boston, will perform at the White House Monday evening. Ms. Bailey was invited after it was announced

Betty Ford during her address in Cleveland.

that country singer Johnny Ca was "physically exhausted" a would not perform as schedul at the White House dinner honor of Egyptian President A war Sadat. Cash canceled appearance on the advice of doctor.

* * *

In New York, a group Eleanor Roosevelt's longtime intimate friends gathered as they have for the last 10 ye to lay autumn flowers at slab granite sculpture that the Eleanor Roosevelt Bench United Nations Park. "Each there are fewer of us," Ms. Eichelberger remarked wist as she and eight others sat the circular granite bench, w is engraved with Ms. Roose name and the dates of her b and death—1884 and 1962. T sat facing the sculpture, w depicts a flame and is engr at its base with Adlai Steven tribute: "She would rather l a candle than curse the da ness, and her glow has war the world."

Ms. Roosevelt served on first U.S. delegation to the U ed Nations and she was c man of its Human Rights C mission, which drafted the Hu Rights Declaration.

* * *

Marian Concannon, 41, da ter of Sen. Hugh Scott, R-the Senate minority leader been indicted by a Bucks Co Pa., grand jury on three co of selling narcotics. She arrested July 30 when she all edly sold an ounce of hashis an undercover agent. She charged with possession of n cotics, possession with intent deliver and delivery of a c trolled substance. She wa her appearance before the gr jury and is scheduled to go trial Nov. 12.

* * *

Oklahoma Gov. David B at 34 the youngest governo the United States, and his w Janna, 30, are getting a divo In a joint statement, the cou said that Mrs. Boren will file divorce and that "incompatibi is the sole basis for this act We both regard this as a t sonal tragedy." Boren said h he accepted "sole responsibi for the failure of this marria They have two children, Ch Christine, 4, and Dan, 2.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC


# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**AMERICA CALLING**

MESSAGES, OCT. 27

AMG51CH | HCD02AV | SEK52MA
CGM03LU | JRC52AA | TES02HB
EAJ04BD | RES50OK | WDC03AB
GKM02RP | RWD08BR

MESSAGES, OCT. 25.

BEZ51CR | GLK04ZZ | PKM52KM
DEC10MA | JLE53EE | YRP51CH
EAR53TD | PEL52CH

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30 p.m. & Sat. & Sun., 5 p.m. American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay.
PARIS SAME DAY. Sunday N.Y. Times. Lowest rates + widest subscription plan. Inflight, 15 Ave. Victor-Hugo, Paris-16e. 553.97.89.

**PERSONALS**

TO J.K. FROM D.A.—No news yet but don't worry—look for 2 messages in next days. Miss you.

TO J.K. FROM D.A. Nothing concrete but talks with K. & P. very encouraging. Miss you.
BARB D. Time is right to contact Ron and Sonia. P.O. Box 6139, Chicago 60680.
BIENVENUE SUZIE Q ! ! ! Grand deux avoir vous dos!

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